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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Constitution and Message Referred in Both Houses.

Success of the Administration in the Senate—Their Defeat in the House.

Triumph of Mr. Harris' Motion for a Select Committee.

THE PLAN FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Keitt's Apology to the House.

Gen. Calhoun on Kansas Affairs—Code of Regulations for the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The triumph in the House to-day was complete notwithstanding some treachery, as usual. BURNS and PENDLETON, of Ohio, who have over and over again been pledged against Lecompton, yielded—the former at the solicitation of WENDELL, the House Printer, who besieged him in his seat until the perspiration poured from him in streams.

PENDLETON disregarded the instructions of the Ohio Legislature, and obeyed Senator PUGH, who at the last minute induced his desertion.

[illegible], who promised to vote for HARRIS' motion if he would modify it as he did, voted against it.

HASKIN is the only New-York Democrat who boldly obeyed the dictates of his conscience and sustained the wishes of his constituents. The change of his vote would have carried the reference to the Committee on Territories, but he spurned every proposition for a consent and saved the question. It was on this motion that the Administration expected success.

CLARK now says that he will never vote for Lecompton.

HASKIN's father, who is a Federal office-holder, was present and begged him to sustain the Administration, but to no purpose. He nobly maintained his convictions.

BIGLER and half-a-dozen other Senators were on the floor continually, endeavoring to save Lecompton.

My own impression is that the Administration can never come so near success again as they did to-day, but will grow weaker on the Kansas question.

In the Senate, on the test vote to-day, ALLEN refused to vote.

BELL and CRITTENDEN will not vote for Lecompton on the question of its passage.

PUGH dodged the vote altogether. He is for a compromise, and is trying to effect it now on some terms.

PEARCE has expressed no opinion on the question.

Nevertheless the Administration will have several majority. The Administration men intend to insist on reporting the bill back from the Committee on Territories to-morrow, and put it immediately upon its passage. This will be resisted, and a long debate will be had before that vote is taken.

It is understood that CALHOUN will back out from the fraud by which it has been intended to give a Pro-Slavery majority in the Kansas Legislature. As this is the only condition on which they can save two needed votes in the Senate, he will probably do it.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Governor SEYMOUR and other Barnburners are here, laboring industriously for Lecompton.

CLAY says he only expects to make one more speech in the Senate, as disunion is at hand. The plan is, on the rejection of Kansas, for the delegations of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, to vacate their seats and go home. It is supposed that these States will at once call conventions for a dissolution of the Union, and it is hoped that Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina will follow suit. Strange to say, South Carolina is the most conservative of all these. Their former trial at Nullification makes them cautious.

TOOMBS, in 1850, led his companions to the brink of disunion, but they did not like it as well as expected, and he was forced to turn back, and come to the Senate. He will probably repeat the *rôle*.

No cool-headed man here of either section gives any importance even to these specific arrangements looking to a dissolution of the Confederacy. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Gen. CALHOUN is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with his friends, and may repeat it in his address, that he did vote in the Convention to submit the entire Constitution but was defeated, and then went for a vote on the Slavery article, and that there was an attempt to practice deception upon him as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that the returns from Delaware Crossing give the Legislature to the Free-State Party. He is of opinion that this leaves no room for contention, as there is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senate from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper—anything in the Lecompton Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Board to prepare a code of regulations for the government of the Navy, which commenced its session on the 10th of August last, will finish its labors about the last of this month. These regulations have been prepared with the greatest care and by some of the most experienced officers of the Navy, and will embrace upwards of two hundred and fifty ordinary pages of printed matter.

The United States storeship *Relief*, now in preparation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to join the Home Squadron, has been assigned the following officers: Lieutenant-Commanding, STRONG; First Lieutenant, MCLAUGHLIN; Second Lieutenant, LOW; and Third Lieutenants, MARCH and THORNTON. These officers, excepting STRONG, are the first placed on active duty since the proceedings of the Naval Board of Inquiry and the Senate on the cases of those affected by the late Naval Retiring Board.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Mr. ALLEN presented the joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from Bishop POTTER and other clergymen and a large number of New-York merchants, praying that schoolmasters may be appointed for the instruction of seamen.

Mr. DOUGLAS made several ineffectual efforts to take up his resolutions offered on Thursday last, calling for information relative to the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, etc.

The Vice-President announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special order, being the unfinished business from Thursday.

Mr. FESSENDEN, who was entitled to the floor, was willing to give way for the purpose of having Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution considered, if no objection was made.

Mr. MASON would be compelled to ask the yeas and nays on a motion to postpone the special order, with a view to take up the resolution, because the effect of that motion must be to continue the discussion in a different form what it would be on the resolution of reference.

Mr. DOUGLAS responded that it was entirely immaterial to him whether the vote be taken first on the reference, or upon the resolution. He thought that any delay in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry would only operate as a delay in the settlement of the Kansas question, for he should deem it his duty to obtain that information, if he possibly could, and to insist upon any reasonable delay in order to procure it. This information was essential to the proper consideration of the subject, but if the Senate preferred to proceed with the discussion of the resolution for reference first, he would withdraw the motion and subsequently call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN was perfectly willing to give way, that the Senate might pass upon the question as to whether any more information was to be afforded to Congress officially. He was under the impression it was not the desire of the majority of the Senate that the resolution should be adopted, and the information it sought should be obtained. He had no idea such a thing would be allowed, but was willing that the attempt should be made. If he supposed any investigation would be made in reference to the frauds which have been perpetrated in the various stages of these Kansas difficulties, the answer which the Senator from Missouri (Mr. GREEN) made to his inquiry the other day, would have satisfied him that no further information would be afforded to the Senate officially, other than that already before the body, and therefore he saw no reason why he or any other Senator who desired to speak on the subject, might not as well proceed now as defer his remarks until the Senate should have a report from the Committee on Territories.

Mr. GREEN replied to the question of the Senator from Maine, that he was he was not authorised to speak for the Committee on Territories, but would say, on his own responsibility, that the question of these frauds was not before the Committee, and further, that the Committee would undertake to carry out any direction that the Senate might think proper to give.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he understood the answer of the Senator, as he had repeated it, but that answer conveyed the impression to his mind, that no other information would be afforded them than what they now had. Mr. FESSENDEN, in his comments on the President's Message, said it was drawn with care and design, and was intended as an argument to the country to affect their minds in reference to this great question. He thought it not unimportant, therefore, that the views of those who differ from the President should be expressed to some extent that the country may understand that, while the officer highest in position entertained certain opinions, those who are, in a less degree, the representatives of the people, entertain different opinions, take a different view of the facts, and have something to say in defence of their views. The President has said in his Message that, if Kansas was admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, the troops could be withdrawn and applied to the service in Utah, and that left the inference that on a refusal to admit Kansas the troops would still be kept there. Was Kansas still to be kept under the control of a military despotism because the territorial Government has not got into the hands of that party who had heretofore been denominated rebels; and was the Senator from New-York willing to vote for the increase of the army for such a purpose as that?

Mr. SEWARD thought the Senator had fallen into some error relative to his position. He had reached the conclusion, from all the facts which had come to his knowledge, that there would be such a state of things in Kansas as would oblige the withdrawal of the troops there. He could not believe that the Administration would be so infatuated as to endeavor to keep the army in Kansas, although such an inference might be drawn from the message.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator from New-York utterly rejected the President's assurances of what he should do, and he (FESSENDEN) could not understand upon what ground that Senator could base his vote for an increase of the army. But he would return to the President's message. In undertaking to perform his Constitutional duty of giving Congress information from time to time of the state of the Union, the President should take care to communicate only absolute verity; at any rate, he should not set at defiance known and admitted facts, and make the argument all on one side, ignoring everything on the other. He was obliged to say that the President had been guilty in his message of not only ignoring all well-known facts, but of stating things which he must have known, if he had examined the documents, could not be true. What excuse the President might have for that it was not for him (FESSENDEN) to say. The tone of a message of a Chief Magistrate of the Union should be dignified and impartial. It should not be denunciatory, but yet from the beginning to the end of this Message we had from the President denunciation in strong language of what he admits to be a majority of the people of the Territory, because he alleges that unless he keeps troops there they have the power as well as the will to overturn the Government; at the same time the President has not one word to say in condemnation, but rather speaks in implied approbation of all that has taken place in Kansas in opposition to the efforts of the people of the Territory to obtain a Free-State Constitution. Such language he (FESSENDEN) deemed unworthy of the incumbent of the Presidential chair. It was a little singular, too, that he had no sympathy with the Free-State people of Kansas, when we remember that he was born in a Free State, and had seen it grow up to be one of the first in rank in the Union, and also in wealth and power, simply in consequence of the Free-State institutions under which her inhabitants lived; but in the message we see not one word except in denunciation of those who are undertaking to introduce the blessings of Free-State government in Kansas. On the contrary, he speaks in exultation when he says that Kansas is now as much of a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and he seems to rejoice in thinking that it is bound, henceforward and forever, to the car of Slavery. For some reason or other he has chosen to forget the land of his birth, and treats the question as one of great importance to the Slave States, but as of no consequence to the Free States. If it was of consequence to the nine millions of people of the South, was it not of more consequence to the seventeen millions of people of the North? But the President does not think so—all his sympathies are for the South and none for the North. The President thinks that difficulties must arise if Congress refuses to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and warns us that the people of the Slave States would be excited and not submit to it, and therefore he counsels the people of the Free States to yield. He (FESSENDEN) would have expected of the President, in stating the danger of the excitement, to warn the people of the South, as well as of the North, against disobeying the laws of the country. Congress was the proper tribunal to settle this question, and if Congress thinks proper to settle it adversely to the views of the President, he wanted to know why the President should not counsel the people of the Slave States to submit to the will of the majority. The adoption of the Topeka Constitution was no more rebellion against the Government than the act of a town meeting passing resolutions on the same subject. Rebellion does not consist in words. You must have forcible acts, and nobody can find that there was any forcible resistance to the Government, although it was a usurping Government. Governor WALKER was quoted by the President as good authority on one point, but not on others. When Governor WALKER speaks about frauds in Kansas the President does not believe a word of it, but he refers to WALKER's letters, and makes many extracts from them in order to establish the fact of rebellion. But they prove nothing after all. The President says that the sense of the people of Kansas was taken on the question to form a Constitution, but he (Mr. FESSENDEN) denied this. They could not express their opinions under the test oath, by which they have to swear to support, not only the Constitution of the United States, but also the organic act, and Fugitive Slave law. Who ever heard of a "test oath," as applied to the right of suffrage in any part of the world where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the President know that throughout the Slave States there is a universal abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave law, and in many of the States it is held to be unconstitutional, and considered positively unjust and derogatory to their rights? The President also says that the question of Slavery was submitted to the people of Kansas. Mr. FESSENDEN denied that that too. Nothing was submitted but the choice between two Constitutions, both of which establish and recognize Slavery in that Territory. And for his life, he was unable to tell which was the worst of the two. He also argued that the Topeka Constitution was as legal as the Lecompton Constitution. There was no more legality about the inception of the one than the other. He was opposed to this attempt to force Slavery on the people of Kansas, and would agitate so long as a single hope remained that Slavery might be driven from a Territory which was stolen and robbed from freedom. He examined the Dred Scott case, and argued at length against the force of that *dictum* of the Supreme Court; quoting from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, where they treated such extrajudicial opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States with contempt, and did not consider them as binding. He thought if the late Presidential election had resulted in the defeat of the party who presented that dogma in the Cincinnati platform, we never should have had a doctrine put forth by the Supreme Court so utterly at variance with truth, and destitute of legal logic and support from reason.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that when the Committee on Territories should make their report, he would answer some of the extraordinary arguments of the Senator from Maine. Although the Senator displayed great ingenuity and power, his positions were utterly unsound.

Mr. CLAY gave notice that, at the proper time, he would show that the State of Alabama had only taken the same ground as the other Southern States. He was prepared to sustain that ground, and would endeavor to fortify himself with unanswerable arguments. When the principles enunciated in the resolutions of the Legislature of his State are forgotten or unheeded by Congress, then, like the Senator from Maine, this Union would have no charms for him. He trusted that Alabama would never dishonor herself by retreating from the positions she has assumed.

Mr. SEWARD said that at the proper time he would express his opinion on this great question, and would give the remarks of Messrs. CLAY and BENJAMIN due consideration. He thought that they would fail to convince him of the justice and policy of extending Slavery into a free Territory. The attempt to carry this Kansas scheme would be destructive to the best interests of society. He regretted to hear Senators express the opinion that, under any circumstances, this Union could cease to have attractions for them. He had no belief that this Union would decease at all, nor that it would cease to confer upon all of us the benefits it was designed to confer. The people of the United States love and cherish this Union.

Mr. HUNTER said that the Message of the President met his full approbation. He deprecated further debate, and hoped the question on reference would be taken at once.

Mr. DAVIS also heartily concurred in the views expressed in the Message. It breathed the sentiments of a patriot. Its principles stood out in bold relief in contrast with the views of the Senator from Maine. That Senator had avowed disunion sentiments. From the tone of debate indulged on the other side, a stranger not knowing the character of this assemblage might, on entering the Senate, suppose he saw representatives of belligerent States, or States proposing to make war on one another. But if he knew more than that, and recognized in the Senators the representatives of the States, he would be astonished at the petty jealousies which are seen to exist between them. Mr. DAVIS held that a Senator was a minister to a friendly court, and the moment he saw that the Government was in hostility to his own Government, his personal honor should compel him to withdraw. While they were making war on one section of the Union and undermining the foundation, it was an evasion to say that they desire the fabric to stand. The South were arraigned day after day as the aggressive party, but in what way had they ever, from the very earliest period till now, deprived the North of any advantages? The whole ground of complaint is that they would possess and maintain their own institutions. The Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) some years ago, objected to extend the line 36° 30' to the Pacific, as the southern boundary of Utah, for fear that it might carry the implication that Slavery might exist to the south of it. The North have commenced this political war, and the South are acting entirely on the defensive. There were questions sprung to-day which require to be met and answered, and therefore he would reply to the Senator from Maine upon some other occasion.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not recognize the authority or style Mr. DAVIS chose to assume to lecture him on the sentiments he thought proper to announce in the Senate. He expressly disavowed any intention or desire to interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, not, however, because he had any fear of avowing such sentiments if he entertained them, nor because he should hesitate to do so in the presence of the Senator from Mississippi. When the fear of what man could do or say would induce him to hesitate, he would not sit here a single hour. He should disgrace the noble State from which he came, if he hesitated to express his opinions on all such questions. While he would treat all Senators with that respect and courtesy which was due from him to them, having equal rights with them, they must accord to him the right to speak the sentiments he entertained, unawed by any comment on the consequences which may be intimated from any quarter whatever. The Senator from Mississippi thought proper to place him in an attitude of advocating disunion. On this spot they were Peers. He was the equal of any man in his rights on this floor, and he would exercise his rights when he chose, within the rules of order, let the consequences be what they may. He had avowed no disunion sentiments. Could the Senator say as much.

Mr. DAVIS—(excitedly)—Yes, and I have long sought a respectable man who could charge the contrary.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the newspapers represent the Senator as making a speech in Mississippi in which he said that he went into President PIERCE's Cabinet a disunion man.

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was false, and inquired whether the Senator could produce the papers.

Mr. FESSENDEN responded that he could produce the paper into which the extract was copied.

Mr. DAVIS said it was false, no matter where it came from, and if the extract justified such a conclusion, what he had said had been falsified.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he had made no accusation. He had merely put the question to the Senator, who had accused him (FESSENDEN) of seeking to undermine the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS explained that such attacks as had been made, including that on the Judiciary, would have such an effect.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he attacked the opinion, not the decision of the Supreme Court, for it gave none. He believed that that opinion, if carried into effect, would undermine the institutions of the country. Our institutions have stood firm on the doctrine of freedom not Slavery. If you divide the territories according to numbers how much would slaveholders be entitled to when you put them against twenty millions of free people. Yet the doctrine was taught that, because in some of the States Slavery exists, the Territory, on the ground of States rights, must be divided. Who began the aggression? Was not the country quiet after the passage of the Compromise in 1850? Who introduced the torch of discord among the people? Those who advocated and carried the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while the opposite side warned them that if they insisted on it they would again kindle the flames. The aggression has been going on from the time of the passage of the Kansas bill till now, when the question came here in such a shape as compelled the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) from a sense of duty and justice, to oppose the further progress of the outrages there committed. The South say that they make no aggressions. Was there no attack on the fishing interests?—and had not the Senator from Georgia given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the navigation laws of the United States. Was not that an attack on the interests of the North? He regarded this as only the beginning of these aggressions. They had broken down the manufactures, as far as they could, and were now seeking to break down the commerce of the North. The North have been on the defensive from the commencement, in 1854, when the Missouri Comprimise was repealed, and they stood on the defensive to-day. If the consequences are injurious to the South, they themselves are to blame. He thought it to be his duty to repel the imputation upon him by the Senator from Mississippi. These sentiments he honestly entertained, and he did not feel called upon to resign his seat; and although his opinions may be the result of malice or ignorance—he preferred the latter—he believed he knew enough to know how to express his sentiments and uphold his right to express them.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he knew not whence sprung the habit of accusing him of an attempt to intimidate Senators. He tried to intimidate nobody. He threatened nobody. He did not believe, and he would say so once for all, that anybody was afraid of him.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I am. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—If so, I should never again speak in a decided and firm tone to the Senator.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I mean in an intellectual point.

Mr. DAVIS repeated that he made no threats or intimidation. The South committed no aggression on the North, because they were unwilling to benefit the codfisheries and keep up manufactures; in other words, they wished to keep their own money and profits, and leave the North to get money to the extent they can expect from commerce with the world; that was no aggression. The South do not ask the North to pay their expenses in the way of taxation. They only ask good fellowingship and protection where the Government is bound to afford it. Beyond that they wish to be let alone.

Mr. CLAY desired to say one word about the cod fisheries. He hoped to put up a couple of pots of fish not offensive to the Senator from Illinois nostrils. He had been endeavoring to define the difference between rights and principles, and would show that interests were on the side of the North, but rights on that of the South.

Mr. DOUGLAS expressed a hope that a vote would now be taken. He would make no speech himself, lest some one might reply to it.

The Senate then voted on Mr. WILSON's proposition to amend the motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories, by instructing the Committee to ascertain the number of votes given from time to time in Kansas; to ascertain whether the same were in compliance with the law, and to ascertain what portion of the votes were illegal; and giving the Committee power to send for persons or papers.

DISAGREED—AYES—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—28.

The Message and the Lecompton Constitution were then referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DOUGLAS again asked the Senate to take up his resolution calling on the President for information relative to Kansas, including correspondence, &c.

Mr. MALLORY moved an adjournment.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped not.

Mr. MASON. I make that motion. It is not debatable.

Mr. WILSON demanded the Yeas and Nays, and the motion to adjourn was carried by 27 against 23. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The galleries of the House are crowded, more so than on any previous occasion, including many ladies.

The Speaker announced the pending proposition to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the several motions to refer the President's special Kansas Message.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by 110 against 108.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, demanded the yeas and nays, wishing the question so decided instead of by tellers.

Mr. BARKSDALE—That's a violation of the contract heretofore agreed on.

Mr. FLORENCE—Yes, clearly.

Mr. WASHBURNE did not press his motion.

The main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of yeas 113, nays 107.

The result of this vote was watched by everybody with extreme anxiety.

The next question was announced to be Mr. STEPHENS' motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories.

Disagreed to by 113 against 114.

The next question announced was on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, providing for referring the Message to a select Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that a vote in the affirmative would be inconsistent with those he had just given, and that a vote in the negative would imply an unwillingness to have an investigation made, which should be by the Committee on Territories.

The House refused to excuse him by a vote of 80 against 105.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to lay Mr. HARRIS' amendment on the table.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the motion was not consistent with the understanding previously agreed on.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that it would be recollected that the understanding was by universal consent.

Mr. SAVAGE did not think the motion to lay on the table would be inconsistent with that agreement, as it might finally determine the question in the House.

Mr. HARRIS' amendment was then carried by a vote of 114 against 111. It reads as follows:

That the message of the President, concerning the Constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a Convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker.

That said Committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Constitution and laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been complied with and followed.

Whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of Government, and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled to a representative in this House upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as aforesaid; and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting and in each County in the Territory.

The apportionment of delegates to said Convention among different counties and election districts of said territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law.

The names of the delegates to said Convention, and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where cast; and whether said Constitution received the votes of a majority of the delegates to said Convention.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last, for and against said Constitution, and for and against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last, for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last named for any State and Legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where cast.

That said Committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal.

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country.

And that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried, Yeas 115, Nays 111.

Mr. HUGHES' resolution merely to refer the Kansas Message to a Select Committee, by the adoption of Mr. HARRIS' substitute, as given above, was agreed to: Yeas 113, Nays 111.

Mr. KEITT rose to a personal explanation, saying the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity and decorum. He was the agressor, and whatever of responsibility properly attached to that act, belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation it was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant, very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable, never in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility which he assumed, in saying he was the aggressor—and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was, whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say; at least, he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr. GROW said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature, and to the Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among law-makers in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years, and the force of education, had satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet the right of self-defence he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tendered the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House immediately adjourned.

The Struggle on Mr. Harris' Resolution—The Keitt and Grow Fight—The Kansas Frauds—Position of Senator Douglas—Note from Mr. McKibben, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1858.

There is a calm before the storm which to-morrow must witness—and we have little to-day beyond speculations as to the probable result of the great though peaceful contest which is impending—and some further comments upon the fisti-cuffian encounter on Saturday morning. The opponents of the Lecompton swindle are firm and united. It does not look as though any serious impression can be made upon their ranks by the enemy. Only one man of all those who struggled so manfully for the right on Friday is considered in the least doubtful;—and it is due to him to say, that the suspicions of his fealty are based alone on the fact that he has been sedulously operated upon by a member of the Cabinet; that, although now voting against Lecompton he is claimed by the Administration to be privately for it in the event that his vote will save it—and that he is exceedingly anxious to get a contract from the War Department for some of his friends. If the result shows him to have been firm, he will deserve the more credit for having resisted the insidious influences brought to bear upon him. If he falls, there will be no difficulty in understanding the occasion of his faithlessness. *Nous verrons.*

Unless there is treachery in some one, the motion of Mr. HARRIS will assuredly be carried. That motion involves a full and careful investigation of *the facts*, and the Speaker is bound by every consideration of fairness as well as by party custom, to constitute the Committee so that a majority shall be *against* the Constitution and in favor of the investigation. Nobody disputes the fact that the vast majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the "application" for admission to the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. When this is clearly presented by an official report, backed up by indisputable testimony, and accompanied by evidence showing that scarcely two thousand *legal* voters of Kansas are in favor of the Lecompton scheme, it is scarcely probable that those who vote now for the reference, can fail to vote the absolute rejection of that instrument. Besides these there are several South Americans and some Southern Democrats who will not consent to be a party to the consummation of so clear a swindle. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, already says he will not vote for Lecompton; and there are others who, as they have further time to reflect upon the inexpediency of the scheme, will be likely to follow suit. Mr. MILLSON argues that to force Kansas into the Union under these circumstances will only be to keep alive the Abolition agitation on the borders of Missouri, thus extending agitation into the latter State also, and tending to bring about emancipation there. Mark well the vote to-morrow—and check the faithless, if there be any such—for upon to-morrow's work in all probability, depends the question of peace or war in the great Northwest.

The Northern Democrats who cannot be dragooned into supporting this monstrous fraud are thoroughly organized, and have pledged their honor to stand by each other. In union there is strength. Twenty of them (and they are twenty-five in number) can hold the balance of power in the House, and carry or defeat measures at will. They know their power, and they will not hesitate to use it in resisting opposition. They have no idea of being ostracised by the Administration for being faithful to their own convictions and their constituencies. Let a fifty-dollar postmaster even be stricken down because he is the friend of any one of them, and *all* of them will insist upon his restoration, or strike blows in return which the Administration cannot successfully evade. They will have perfect peace, or an open war, and by union and resolution will enforce justice. It would be well if some others whose convictions against Lecompton are equally as strong would have the courage to join this little band of Spartans and share with them their fortunes and their laurels. By doing so they would more certainly save the friends whom they desire to serve, and not blast forever their own political future. I fear New-York has some clever men who might, but will not, profit by the suggestion.

Little is said about the "ring sports" of Saturday morning, except in good nature. KEITT, I hear to-night, says he will challenge GROW at once if he latter says he knocked him down. Of the fact there ought to be no doubt, for several saw the blow. Mr. KEITT himself says he didn't know anything that occurred in the fight after he fell himself, which argues either that he was confused by a blow from somewhere, or was too much frightened to know what was going on. As it is not to be supposed his bewilderment arose from the latter cause, it would seem clear that it must be attributed to the former. But surely he can't complain—for if any man should take him by the throat, he would be apt to knock him down if he thought the thing could be done—and he can hardly blame another for doing what he would do himself. I think, on the whole, that Mr. KEITT will think better of the matter, and that the unfortunate affair will end where it now stands.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, I forgot to mention yesterday, was among those who took a part in the spree,—rushing in to take care of his Northern friends, and "keep the peace." Mr. WALLBRIDGE, of Michigan, cried "Shame!" "Shame!" and was kicked for his pains by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, I believe. Whether the latter will challenge the gentleman from Michigan for the insult, has not transpired. Fortunately Mr. WALLBRIDGE did not seize anybody by the collar, or he would probably have been "scalped" after the plan of CAD. WASHBURNE *vs.* BARKSDALE. Altogether, I believe this whole affair has afforded far more amusement and fun than anything else.

There can be no mistake about the frauds charged to have been perpetrated in returning the votes taken at the Delaware Crossing Precinct of Kansas, at the election of the 4th ult. The three Judges of Election testify very distinctly to the fact that only forty-three votes were polled,—that the names of all the voters were recorded,—and they signed their certificate directly under the forty-third voter's name. Yet CALHOUN figured out 378 odd votes, and in that way gave the Pro-Slavery men a majority in the Legislature!

There is no shadow of truth in the persistent declarations of the Administration organ in New-York, that Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends manifest a disposition to recede from their opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, or have indicated a desire for a compromise of any sort. The Senator from Illinois has taken his position deliberately and understandingly. He insists that the people of Kansas shall have an opportunity of voting fairly and honestly upon the Constitution under which they are to live, before that instrument shall receive the sanction of Congress. This position is radical. It cannot be compromised a hair without being yielded altogether; and let what may come, Mr. DOUGLAS will insist upon its maintainence in every line, syllable and letter. These weak inventions of the enemy, designed to excite the jealous fears of somebody lest Mr. DOUGLAS should make terms of capitulation for himself and leave his friends and allies outside, simply excite the derision of every well-informed man here.

The only indication of disposition to compromise which I have yet seen anywhere, was manifested by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, in the Senate debate on Thursday, when he stated that if the Senate would refer the Kansas Constitution, the Committee on Territories would obey instructions to make any inquiries desired by the Senate. This was significant,—and it will not be surprising if an opportunity is soon afforded to test its sincerity,—for surely the opponents of the Lecompton swindle can lose nothing by having the facts attending the formation of the Kansas Constitution and State Government brought before the Senate in a responsible shape; and if even then the body is still disposed to accept that instrument, its opponents will still have the same power of resistance as they now possess.

I have received a note from Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, in which he makes the following statement:

"My attention has been called to your Washington correspondence of the 3d February. It is due to myself and much more so to Judge BLACK, that I should correct the intimation contained in the article. Neither the Attorney-General nor any other party has ever intimated in any way, that my vote on the Kansas question would either determine existing appointments for California, or be followed by favor or patronage for the future."

While I take pleasure in publishing this disclaimer for Mr. McK., I must be permitted to suggest that I have charged nothing which he denies. That Mr. BLACK was in the House on the day in question, and that he *did* endeavor to induce Mr. McK. to vote for Lecompton, probably will not be denied: and, notwithstanding the expressions of high personal regard for the Attorney-General which Mr. McK.'s note contains, anybody else than one who seems to be so ardently his friend, must feel satisfied that his presence in the House, upon such business and at the critical hour, had some other purpose than friendly association. It is a compliment certainly to Mr. McK.'s integrity, that Mr. BLACK did not propose to put a price upon his votes, but it is not customary for a member of the Cabinet to call upon his friends at the capitol, without having some more than ordinary purpose to serve. I repeat that I do not believe the gentleman from California is in any danger.

The United States Agricultural Society is becoming one of the institutions of the country. In accordance with suggestions made at its late annual meeting, a permanent office has been opened in this city under the charge of BEN PERLEY POORE, Esq., its Secretary, to which may be sent donations of books for the library, of minerals for the cabinet, models of agricultural implements, and copies of agricultural periodicals and newspapers. The services of the accomplished Secretary are also placed at the disposal of all agricultural organizations in the United States who may wish information or assistance at the seat of Government. A "Monthly Bulletin" is also to be issued by the Secretary for gratuitous circulation, which is designed to present a general statement of the position of agricultural affairs at the metropolis, (including such information as will be furnished by the Agricultural Bureau and by the Examiner of Implements in the Patent Office,) with reports of the operations of State Boards and Societies, Agricultural Colleges, and of all legislative recognition of this predominant interest of the country. S.

The Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of the French.

Complete History of the Plot and its Denouement.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

It would be difficult to describe to you the consternation and the horror that reigned in Paris on the evening of the attempt on the life of the Emperor. Their Majesties had of late attracted but little of public attention; the politicians were quiet, and nothing foreshadowed the diabolical crime of which the Rue Lepelletier has just been the theatre. The telegraphic dispatches that went out to you by last Saturday's steamer, gave but a meagre account of this terrible affair, of which I will now try to give you a complete and connected history from the commencement up to the present moment, as I have been able to gather it from the journals and from private sources. The scene of the attempt, as you already know, was the marquise, or covered way at the side of the Grand Opera, or Academy of Music, on the Rue Lepelletier. If your untraveled readers will imagine the Irving-place front of our own Opera-House, accommodated with a portico projecting over the whole width of the pavement and meant to receive the visitors while descending from their carriages, they will have a sufficiently clear notion of the locality. The Opera-House is only a block distant from the most crowded part of the Italian Boulevard, and, of course, when the Emperor is expected to visit the Opera the Rue Lepelletier is lined all the way down to the front of the theatre with masses of people of all conditions, who are kept back by the police from the carriage-way till the Imperial carriages come up and pass by, when they rush into the wake of the escort, and surge up to the space directly in front of the *marquise*, at which point the street widens from about forty-five to sixty-five feet. Here the police are always more numerous, and the space is kept free by a line of cavalry. The houses of the Rue Lepelletier, like all Paris houses, are compact buildings of six and seven stories in height, and those immediately opposite the Academy are occupied in their lower floors chiefly by restaurants, and the whole street is so brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of a state visit, that every face can be recognized as plainly as at [illegible]

On the night of the 14th, their Majesties were going to alight at the furthest door under the *marquise*. The Imperial carriage was preceded, as usual, by a mounted piquet of the guard, and by the carriage of the Grand Chamberlain. Just as the Grand Chamberlain's carriage arrived in front of the Theatre, and before it passed under the *marquise*, his horses were slightly arrested by the crowd—it is supposed intentionally—and it was only by whipping up that he got out of the way of the Imperial carriage. A second later, when the Imperial carriage had reached the point at which the Chamberlain's carriage had been stopped the first detonation was heard. The Imperial carriage was still about twenty feet from the *marquise*, and two other explosions took place in rapid succession before it drew up against the curb-stone. One of the bombs fell at the side of the carriage, the other two under the horses. One of the discharges killed one of the horses instantly, and wounded the other. The wounded horse leaping on the pavement with great force, broke the pole of the carriage against the projecting pavilion of the Opera House, and then fell.

All this took place so rapidly that their Majesties and the Aid-de-Camp, Gen. ROGUET, who was in the carriage with them, had not time to move from their seats. The scene which ensued can be more easily imagined than described. It was a confusion of horror and excitement. The explosions were loud, deafening and shook the very earth; the paving stones on which the bombs exploded were driven into the ground, the gas lights were extinguished, and for a moment all were in the dark; the glass was broken in all the windows of the neighborhood, and fell crashing on the pavements and on the heads of the frightened people, the wounded groaned with agony, and women and children ran about in every direction, screaming with fright. The horses of the cavalry plunged forward at the noise of the explosions into the midst of the vast crowd, terrifying still more the terrified people, but by driving the multitude back, served, no doubt, to prevent the throwing of more bombs.

One of the under-Chamberlains, who was in the Grand Chamberlain's carriage, was the first to reach the door of the Emperor's carriage. The Empress sat on the side next the theatre, and the Emperor had some difficulty in passing by her. The Emperor had received a piece of one of the bombs through his hat, a piece of glass from the carriage window had cut the side of his nose; the Empress had also been struck by a piece of glass on the temple near one of her eyes, and General ROGUET was wounded more severely by the pieces of the exploded shells. The Chamberlain, seeing blood on His Majesty's face, and his hat torn, extended his arms to receive him, but the Emperor, with perfect coolness, said, "*Will you, mon cher, let down the carriage steps, so that I can descend!*" The Empress, much frightened, next got out, and then General ROGUET, who, although wounded and suffering, uttered no complaint.

At the same moment with the Chamberlain, appeared at the door of the carriage to assist their Majesties, a secret policeman named HEBERT, and the brigadier of the palace, ALESSANDRI, both wounded in several places, and their faces covered with blood. This ALESSANDRI, who is a Corsican, and the same who seized and held PIANORI while he was firing at the Emperor two years ago on the Champs Elysées, held in his hand a revolver, and the Empress not recognizing him from his bloody face, thought him at first one of the assassins, and shrank back into the carriage. With these came up a crowd of functionaries, officers of the suite, &c., all more or less bloody and confused, crying loudly to save their Majesties. On the steps of the peristyle, by which their Majesties had to mount, lay two of the guard mortally wounded and in convulsions; all around the ground was covered with the wounded; five horses had been killed, and many others were wounded and lay struggling on the ground, mingling their horrible cries with the screams that filled the air. Through this hideous scene their Majesties made their way into the theatre.

Within the theatre the anxiety caused by the detonations was intense. At first it was supposed to be an explosion of gas, an accident to which the people are somewhat habituated; and it was no doubt, in consequence of this impression that no accidents took place in the building itself, for the house was crowded from pit to dome; the occasion being the retiring benefit of MASSOL, one of the oldest and most popular singers of the opera. Madame RISTORI was to play *Marie Stuart*, and the stars of the opera and the ballet were to appear in the course of the evening. You can judge of the disadvantage under which the actors labored during that evening's performance, for nobody paid any attention to them, and not a single critic has attempted to say what he saw on the stage. When their Majesties appeared in their boxes, the news of the attempt had already run through the audience. An immense and pro-

[illegible] cheer received their Majesties at their arrival, and the audience who [illegible] ed during the evening. They sat the play out, but frequently retired into their salon to receive reports from their officers, of the number and condition of the wounded, and the progress of the arrests that were going on. At midnight, when they left the opera, they found an immense and compact crowd lining the Rue Lepelletier and the Boulevards towards the Palace, and the route was illuminated spontaneously by the inhabitants. Their return to the Palace was a triumphal march.

The official list of the wounded published by the *Moniteur*, with names, residences and occupations, numbers 156. Of these six or seven are dead. Among the dead are M. Riquier, a *Chef de Bureau* of Prince Jerome, who was on his way from the residence of his family to the palace of the Prince, and merely stopped in front of the Opera house to see the arrival of the Imperial cortege. He was struck in several places, and died almost immediately. A little girl, nine years of age, was struck in the breast, and died in the course of the evening. A man and woman [illegible] to the hospital Lariboisière, soon after died, and two soldiers were killed. Several of the wounded are in a precarious situation.

As soon as the attempt took place, and before it was known that the plot was of foreign origin, orders were immediately conveyed to all the barriers of Paris to examine the passport and baggage of every person who passed in or out. At one of the barriers, a friend of mine who had been in the country and was returning, was stopped, his passport and his baggage examined with care, and as he unfortunately had a revolver in one of his trunks, he was arrested until he could send for his friends to identify him. On the following day an order was given to all the hotel keepers of the city to redouble their surveillance over the arrivals and departures of foreigners in their hotels.

The most curious chapter in the history of this tragic event, is that which relates to the prisoners and the mode of their arrest. From a private source I learn that the arrests amount to 80, but I do not offer this figure as official. The principal prisoners are four in number: the Count Orsini, Pierri, Antoine Gomez, calling himself the domestic of Orsini, and Da Silva. This latter, however, is suspected of being a Venitian, by name Count Rudio. His mistress or wife was also arrested.

The first of these four arrested was Pierri. A few minutes before the Imperial *cortège* reached the opera, M. Hebert, a secret policeman of well known talent in his profession, in moving about in the crowd, stumbled on Pierri, whose return to Paris from London had been made known to the police only the evening before. Although he was disguised, and M. Hebert had not seen him for five years, he immediately recognized and arrested him. When arrested he had in his pocket a bomb similar to those thrown under the Imperial carriage, a revolver and a poignard. This man who was expelled from France after the *coup d'état*, had returned with a false passport granted in England and viséd at Brussels. At the moment of his arrest, Pierri, finding himself lost, and fearing the murderous effects of the infernal machine which M. Hebert had found upon him, said to the officer several times, "Take care! Don't let that fall, or it may do harm!" When he reached the Police station, in the rear of the Opera house, he heard the first detonation which indicated that his accomplices were at their diabolical work, and he then exclaimed, "That it was indifferent to him to be arrested, since now he was assured that the blow was struck!" Pierri is fifty years of age, and a native of Florence. According to a piece of information furnished by the secret French police at London to that of Paris some weeks ago, "Pierri, a former chief in the Italian legion, has just quitted London, with the intention of putting into execution a plot against the life of the Emperor. He is a small, meagre man, has black hair, a sickly complexion, speaks French badly, and with a very marked Italian accent; speaks English well. He is a violent, dangerous, and determined man, who has fled from his country for several murders, among others that of a priest. Before leaving here [London] he has had several interviews with the French refugees." Another secret police report, sent since the preceding—these reports are published officially in the *Moniteur*—says: "That Pierri passed by Brussels, where he had interviews with several refugees. He started for Paris with an aged man, who joined him at Brussels; they passed through Lille, and carried with them a singular box, in metal, made after the system Jacquin. [This box excited the curiosity of the custom-house officers at the frontier, but Pierri evaded their questions with great *sang froid*, attributing to it a usage of the most innocent character—for the carrying of tools to tune pianos.] It is remarked further, that this individual travels in the first-class, stops in the best hotels, and appears to have plenty of money." Pierri carried on a small business in Paris before 1848.

It will be seen how perfect is the French secret police system. As early as the month of June last, according to the *Moniteur*, the French Government received from its agents in the English Island of Jersey, the following information: "The conspiracy is at work on the fabrication of fulminating grenades, invented by ——. They are of a power unknown up to the present time, and are destined to be thrown under the carriage of his Imperial Majesty, where their simple concussion against the pavement will determine their explosion, and the destruction of the carriage."

Furthermore, a new manifesto of a violent character against Napoleon from Mazzini, appeared in the *Italia del Popolo*, the revolutionary journal of Genoa, only ten days ago. Besides this, the French police are informed that great anxiety reigned among the refugees at London on the day on which this attempt was made at Paris, and that an Italian was heard to say that a great event for the liberal cause would that day take place across the channel.

The Count Orsini is about 36 years of age, and was born in the Roman States. In 1849, owing to his known energy of character, he was delegated by the Government of the triumvirs of Rome, as magistrate of Ancona, to put an end to the numerous assassinations which were daily committed at and near that city; and the vigor of the measures he adopted was such that the bandits were soon overcome by terror, and an end put to their crimes. A few years ago this same Count Orsini was incarcerated by the Austrians in the citadel of Mantua, from whence he effected his escape in a manner so miraculous that the journals of the epoch were filled with the story. The cause of his imprisonment is differently explained. According to some he was suspected of a participation in the murder of the Duke of Parma, and according to others, it was owing to his having attempted to seduce some Austrian soldiers from their duty. At London Orsini gave public lectures, mixed up with commentaries borrowed from the programme of Mazzini, and at this occupation he gained, it is said, in a year, twenty thousand francs. Orsini had been at Paris about six weeks. (The four principal prisoners, it appears, arrived one by one, Pierri last.) He lived at No. 10 Rue Monthabor, in the rear of Meurice's Hotel. He passed himself off as an officer in the English army, and called himself Sir Thomas Allsopp. He owned a horse on which he frequently rode to the Bois de Boulogne. Three days before the attempt, a pretended domestic, (one of the prisoners,) Gomez, came to attend him. As Gomez could not be accommodated in the house for want of room, he lodged near by in the Rue St. Honoré. During the day he came to the Count's room in the Rue Monthabor and while pretending to wait on Orsini, did very little, and was very lavish in giving brandy and cigars to the servants of the house. On Thursday evening, [illegible] in the porter's lodge, when suddenly rising up he said, "It is time for me to attend on my master, who is going to the theatre." He crossed the passage and went into the apartment of Orsini on the ground floor, and soon after left with him and a third person—a friend of his master, and a fourth, the servant of the last named—Gomez and this man walking behind the other two. The concierge seeing two men carrying large packets wrapped up in pocket-handkerchiefs, thought it strange they should be thus loaded when going to the theatre, and followed them out to the gateway, where he observed that the two pretended domestics, no doubt thinking they were not seen, had thrown off their assumed character, and were walking side by side with the other two.

After the attempt, and while the doctors were attending to the wounds of a large number of the wounded who had been carried into the grand restaurant of the Rue Lepelletier, a man was observed seated near who held his head in his hands, and seemed to be much oppressed or overcome. They thought him wounded, but on examination no wounds were found. The police agents were put on their guard by the singular movements of this man, and interrogated him. He said that he was English, and that he did not know what had become of his master. They asked him where he lived, and he said in the Rue Richelieu. The policemen conducted him to the house indicated, and there both he and his master were entirely unknown. He then gave his right address in the Rue St. Honoré, and there the officers found that a domestic had lodged for several days under an English name, whose master, named Allsopp, lived in the Rue Monthabor. The agents then went to the Rue Monthabor, and there they found and arrested the Count Orsini, who was wounded and in bed with his clothes on, and who was known in the house under the name of Allsopp. Six or eight thousand francs in English money was found in his belt.

Orsini is supposed to be the chief of the conspiracy. He is known to have been even more violent than Mazzini, and has often charged the latter with feebleness. He is a tall man, expresses himself with great facility, and dresses elegantly. His face is full; he has a heavy head of hair and black whiskers; his eyes are small and brilliant. His whole appearance is very *distingué*. He was seriously wounded on the head and on the jaws by the explosion of the bombs. He claims to belong to the distinguished family of Orsini, one of the noblest in Italy. It appears that the Count had made preparations at his hotel to leave for Italy next morning.

A circumstance which impeded the operations of the police was that, according to the indications which had been given to them by their foreign agents, they were to search for Italians. But although, in fact, Italians, these four men traveled and were known only by their English passports and English names, and they all spoke English. At the commencement of their first examination before the police magistrate they all maintained that they were English subjects; but one of them, in the course of his responses in English, let drop a few words of French, and thus disclosed by his accent his Italian origin.

Gomez, the pretended domestic, who is a young man of Neapolitan origin, aged 30, was arrested, as already indicated, with his master, Orsini. The Count Rudio, *alias* Da Silva, was arrested in the crowd by the Corsican Alessandri, already mentioned, who, seeing a suspicious individual making away from a point from which had come one of the bombs, pounced upon him and detained him. In his pocket was found a revolver. Another Italian, who is believed to have been concerned in the conspiracy, was arrested in a hotel in the Rue Montmartre. The police, who had by some means been put on the trace of this man, entered the eating-room of the hotel at 10 o'clock in the evening, an hour and a half after the attempt at the opera. The Italian was sitting at a table, quietly talking about the affair to the landlord. The police agents asked for his passport, and this being found right, and the man showing no confusion, they withdrew. The Italian soon went to bed, first paying his bill, and saying that he was going to leave in the morning. At midnight the policemen returned, and going up to the Italian's room, arrested him and carried him to the prison of Mazas, where the others are confined. In his trunk were found a full arsenal of assassin's tools, and papers which implicated him clearly in the conspiracy.

The bombs or hand-grenades made use of by the conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier were of the most perfect and destructive character ever invented. They are very many times more powerful than those made use of in the Crimea, which at the time were claimed to be the most powerful in existence. One of the bombs used in the late attempt was found on the ground in front of the Grand Opera, and near it a revolver, and one was found, as already mentioned, on the person of Pierri. These have been examined by two of the best armorers of Paris, Messrs. Devisme and Caron, and by several army officers. From the report of these gentlemen I am enabled to give a correct description of these terrible engines of destruction.

They are entirely new in their model. They are hollow, are made of turned steel, and filled with a powder that had not yet been tested at the moment of making the report, but which is supposed to be fulminating mercury, the most powerful of all explosive materials. To form an idea of these projectiles, imagine a cylinder 4¼ inches long by 2¾ diameter, and terminated at each of its extremities by a spherical cap or calotte. One of these calottes is armed with 25 chimneys, disposed divergently, adjusted with a screw, and covered each one with a fluted percussion cap similar to those in ordinary use for guns and pistols. The shock on these caps against the pavement conveys the fire to the interior of the bomb. The cylinder, for some reason not very clear, was covered with a light envelope resembling bronze.

In examining the calotte which covered the other extremity of the bomb, it was found that the envelope was formed of two parts, and that at about an inch from its extremity, a part of the cylinder could be removed, which acts by friction on the first. There is no doubt that the inventors of this terrible machine wished to avoid, in filling it, the direct screwing of the two parts one on the other, and the horrible explosion which might have resulted therefrom. So that, in all probability, the part of the cylinder filled with the fulminating powder is closed by means of a cover placed simply in a groove. The outside cap is then adjusted on this cover, and re-covers it, while a strong steel screw, the head of which is ¾ of an inch in diameter, appears on the outside, presses on this last cover and closes the bomb hermetically.

An examination of pieces of the bursted bombs shows that in the part where the chimneys were placed, the cylinder had a thickness of ¾ of an inch. It is probable that the upper part on the contrary is very much thinner. This, indeed would be necessary in order that the part which contains the chimneys and percussion caps, by being heaviest, should strike the pavement first, and thus determine the explosion.

The fearful effects produced by these bombs exclude the idea that their interior is filled with ordinary powder. The explosive matter is almost certainly *fulminate de mercure*, a substance of which the projectile force is at least fifty times more powerful than ordinary powder. It is this substance that is used to charge percussion caps, and its terrible power may be judged when we say that a pound of it suffices to charge 10,000 [illegible] caps.

It is probable that the effects of these bombs would have been more disastrous if there had been a larger proportion of metal to the powder, for a very considerable proportion of each bomb was blown into fine atoms like grains of sand. One girl who had two or three tolerably severe wounds, received in her dress more than a hundred fine particles that had not force enough to penetrate to the skin. The side of the Emperor's carriage has twenty-three holes and abrasions from the bomb that burst at the side. On the under surface of the marquise, on the front of the theatre, and on the houses opposite, you may count five hundred holes and abrasions. In a large pane of glass in the *café* [illegible], a considerable distance from the point of explosion, a small fragment has passed through, leaving a round and clean orifice which is just large enough to admit a finger.

The public were evidently wrong in supposing that the bombs were charged with balls and nails. The noise from the explosions was perfectly terrific, in view of the size of the bombs, and there is every reason to believe that the amount of metal was badly proportioned to the enormous explosive force of the interior.

Your readers will recollect the plan that was laid for blowing up the imperial train with the Emperor, four years ago, at Lille, when it was expected that His Majesty, after breaking up the camp of Boulogne, would pass over the Belgian road to Brussels. In that case an iron cylinder was used, much similar to the present, but 12 by 7½ inches in diameter, turned like the present, filled with fulminating mercury, and disposed so as to be inflamed by an electric wire, fifty yards long. In both cases we see the same precautions in construction, the same precision, and it cannot be denied that they are the result of a scientific knowledge as profound as it is misapplied.

Two examples chosen from history will show the terrible power of the fulminate of mercury. Berzelius tells us that a man, in opening and shutting a small box of this material, was blown to pieces, and that the bones of the hand which held the box were found on the floor, broken, after having passed through a thick oak table. Hallen, a German chemist, was killed twenty years ago in his laboratory, by the explosion of less than a pound of this substance, and when his friends entered his chamber after the explosion, nothing was found but sheets of flesh plastered over the walls, and some spots of blood.

Messrs. Devisme and Caron have since opened one of the shells, and they found a powder which they still suppose to be fulminating mercury, but they were obliged to desist from a further examination, because M. Caron was seized with a violent bleeding from the nose, and M. Devisme was also seriously indisposed, from the effects of the volatilization of the explosive material.

The plan of the assassins is variously understood and reported. Just as the first bomb was thrown, a man in white gloves, standing conspicuously on the steps of the Opera, raised his hat high in the air, and shouted, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" This man is believed to have been Orsini, who thus gave the word of command. All the principal prisoners had wrappers around their throats, (*caches-nez*,) all precisely similar. It is believed that each one, as he threw a bomb, at the same time agitated his hat in the air, cheering his Majesty. Pierri had a ticket for the Opera in his pocket, which has given rise to the supposition that he had accomplices inside the theatre. The fact that each carried revolvers and poignards, seems to prove that if the attempt failed on the outside, it was to be accomplished within. Soon after the detonations, two distinct whistles were heard in the theatre, a sign no doubt which served to restrain the conspirators inside. On account of Mme. Ristori's appearance, a large proportion of the audience were Italian, and it was impossible to attempt any arrests. Any practicable plan for a disturbance within the theatre must have involved the most desperate possibilities, extending over hundreds of lives. It is believed that Pierri had the control of the internal programme, Orsini of the external. Fortunately for the Emperor and Empress, no doubt, and for the audience, Pierri was arrested before he had time to take command of his part of the programme. As the Emperor's carriage passed along the Boulevards, and subsequently, during the passage of some of the carriages of the public functionaries who were hurrying to the Opera, hisses and menacing threats were heard from the crowds on the pavements, a circumstance that permits the belief that if the attempt had succeeded the work of blood in the streets would have commenced immediately.

Much surprise is expressed at the wonderful escape of the Emperor. The second bomb, which exploded in a position otherwise dangerous to their Majesties, fortunately was covered in a great measure by one of the horses of the carriage, which received a large proportion of the charge and fell dead. The coachman of the imperial carriage was wounded in the hand, and of the three lacqueys who stood up behind, the two outside ones were severely wounded, while the middle one escaped. Hebert, the policeman, Lanet, Commissary of Police, and Alessandri, the Corsican, were all three seriously wounded, while rushing toward the Emperor's carriage, by the last explosion. Hebert has sixteen wounds, Lanet perhaps as many. It is difficult to understand how their Majesties escaped. The two other bombs that are known to have been on the ground, if thrown after his Majesty's descent from the carriage, (and that was perhaps a part of the programme,) would inevitably have accomplished the design of the conspirators.

A lawyer, M. Rabetti, had his life preserved by a circumstance which he was far from believing would prove so agreeable to himself. He had secured a good place in the front rank of the crowd to see the arrival of the *cortège*, when, just before the explosion, a woman crowded in front of him, and received directly in the abdomen a fragment of a bomb. This woman is the one who died at the Hospital Lariboisière. Another woman was saved by her enormous expanse of crinoline. The force of the projectile was spent before reaching her thigh, and the wound is not serious. The largest proportion of badly wounded persons is naturally among the police and soldiery. The lancers of the Imperial Guard have twelve men struck, two perhaps mortally. The Municipal Guard have eleven men struck, one now dead, and five severely wounded. The police number thirty wounded, of whom fifteen were of the secret police, the rest were *sergents de ville*, one commissary, and one divisional inspector, or chief of the secret police. Five horses were killed on the ground, five more were mortally wounded, and twenty horses of the lancers alone were wounded. The Emperor's second horse had to be shot.

The pistol found on the ground in the front of the opera beside a bomb, has been recognized by a Paris gunsmith as having been sold lately to an Italian. When placed in presence of the prisoners this gunsmith immediately recognized the man by whom it was bought. It is surmised that there were not less than twenty armed men engaged in the execution of the plot at the opera-house, and that but for the arrest of Pierri, the affair would have terminated much more disastrously than it did.

It is proved beyond dispute that the bombs were thrown from the crowd, and not from the windows opposite, as was at first believed. The persons arrested in those houses on this supposition were subsequently set at liberty.

On the descent of their Majesties from the carriage, a squadron of Lancers formed a double line of presented arms through which their Majesties passed into the theatre, as usual. These men received orders to stand in this position before the arrival of the *cortège*, and of course dare not move from their position until they receive a counter order. In the confusion the officer forgot to relieve his men till fifteen minutes after their Majesties had passed into the theatre. "Is there any one of you wounded?" said the officer, when he came to relieve them. "I am," said a Lancer, carrying his hand up to his schako, and then fainted. A few hours afterwards he was dead. The poor fellow has literally died like a hero, under arms, true to his orders.

During the performance in the theatre the persons in the Imperial box were seen several times in the course of the evening examining fragments of the bombs which were brought to them. One of these the Empress put into her pocket.

It is said that at the moment the Emperor's hat was pierced, he was leaning forward to hear what General Roguet was saying, the noise in the street almost drowning the Aid-de-Camp's voice.

The morning after the attempt the Emperor was on the ground on horseback at daylight. From there he rode to the civil hospital Lariboisière, to see the wounded; and from there to the military hospital at Gros-Caillou, to which were carried all the wounded soldiers. Both their Majesties have since visited the wounded at the latter hospital, and to all the principal persons wounded in the city the Emperor has sent his own surgeon, the Baron Larrey. Their Majesties defray all the expenses incurred by the wounded out of their private purse, and bestow upon all of them—and especially upon the poorer families—every possible attention. All the wounded officers and soldiers have either been promoted or decorated with the Legion of Honor.

The night after the attempt the whole city was illuminated. The public bodies and private citizens hurried to the Tuileries to present their felicitations to his Majesty, or to inscribe their names on the book, and a real joy seemed to prevail at the miraculous failure of the attempted crime. The journals with one voice deprecated the monstrous deed, and telegraphic dispatches from all parts of Europe, show that everywhere it is viewed with horror and consternation. All the monarchs have sent autographic letters of congratulation. The market women of Paris, those leaders in times of trouble, carried up to the Palace an enthusiastic address of sympathy, signed by fifteen thousand names. All the Press, and all France, as you will see, rejoices that the contrivers of this crime are foreigners. Both the programme and the bombs, it is believed, come from Birmingham, in England.

You will not fail to notice the concluding part of the Emperor's frank and able speech at the opening of the Legislature on Monday. He declared that the danger to the peace of the country was not so much in the excessive prerogatives of the power he held, as in the absence of repressive laws. Under this declaration we were prepared to see new rigors imposed upon us without mercy, and we had not long to wait for the first demonstration. Yesterday, two leading journals were definitively suppressed: the fusionist *Spectateur*, lately suspended under the name of the *Assemblée Nationale*, for two months, and the *Revue de Paris*, a monthly republican periodical. At the same time the *Moniteur* announced that a demand had been made upon the Belgian Government for the suppression of one of its journals, *Le Drapeau*, and adds with formidable brevity, "We wait the decision of the Belgian Government."

You will also observe the bitter language of the Count de Morny in his speech to the Emperor, against the foreign Governments "who offer a holy hospitality to wild beasts." It is believed by members of the diplomatic corps that a quarrel with England on this question will be unavoidable. It is known that Lord Palmerston will not recede from the stand he has always taken on the subject of the refugees, and yet the Emperor and the leading men of his Government have committed themselves since this last attempt to such an extent, that a conflict between the two Governments seems inevitable.

Since the tragedy of the 14th, the Emperor appears every day in the streets on horseback, or in an open carriage driven by himself, and without escort.

MALAKOFF.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN ENGLAND.

COLONEL PIERRI IN BIRMINGHAM.

From the Birmingham Post.

It has been discovered, probably by his passport, that one of the men arrested as an accomplice in the recent attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress of the French, proceeded from Birmingham to Paris. That individual is Pierri. The Home Office and the French Embassy in London were at once communicated with. Officers were sent down here yesterday by the Government, and Mr. Collis, the French Vice-Consul in Birmingham, was telegraphed by the Ambassador. Chief Superintendent Stephens also exerted himself independently, acting upon information received. With the exception of a brief interval, when he proceeded to Germany, Pierri has resided in Birmingham ever since 1853, having been expelled from France the previous year. He latterly occupied a house at the corner of Pigott-street, Bath-row, on the door of which is a large plate bearing the words "Pierri, Professor of Languages," which indicates his mode of living. He is represented to us as a gentlemanly man, of considerable attainments. The *Moniteur* describes him as being a native of Florence, and formerly an officer in the Roman army. It adds: "This Italian is a man of from forty to forty-five years of age, small in stature, thin, dark, and of a sickly hue; he speaks French badly, with a strong Italian accent, but speaks English very well. He is a violent, sanguinary, and very determined man, who was obliged to fly from his own country in consequence of several murders, and amongst others that of a priest." Of course we are unable to speak as to the accuracy of the serious charges made against him in the last sentence; but the description given of his personal appearance is tolerably correct. With respect to his conduct, it has been, since he took up his residence in Birmingham, of an irreproachable character; and he was consequently on visiting terms with several families of much respectability. There can be no doubt, however, that he held somewhat extreme political views, which he did not care to conceal in conversation.

So far as we have been able to learn, his connection with the plot will unfortunately admit of little doubt. For about two months past he has resided in the house, having only a tall, light-haired foreign gentleman with him. No female domestic was kept; they lived entirely alone; and the circumstance excited some remark among the neighbors. It has been surmised that Felice Orsini was his companion. About a fortnight ago, however, Pierri called upon Mr. Collis, the French Vice-Consul, to have his passport *viséd*. Mr. Collis, knowing him well, as he had taught Italian to a member of his family, entered into conversation with him, when Pierri said he was going to Paris, Belgium, and Prussia, adding that he was about to travel "for pleasure." Mr. Collis unsuspectingly gave him the *visé*; and it appears that he also received a similar favor from Mr. Everett, the Belgian Vice-Consul. He then appears to have started on his continental journey, leaving Birmingham about Wednesday, the 6th inst. His house he left to the care of a female, stating that he was going into Scotland for three weeks. The circumstance has excited considerable regret in Birmingham. Pierri, although he has a family, had none of its members residing with him. A daughter, we believe, is in a convent in Leicestershire, and a son is under tuition in Paris. Pierri, we are informed, was a naturalized British subject.

The *Indicateur de Tourcoing* gives the following details relative to Pierri's journey to Paris:

"About a week ago an Italian, who gave his name as Pierri, arrived at the railway station here from Belgium; he carried in his hand a small iron box, which he said contained tools. He produced a passport perfectly regular, but the commissary expressed a wish to see the use of the box, which appeared of a singular make. Pierri replied very composedly that he was a tuner of pianos, and that the box as well as its contents was what he used in his business. As there was nothing to prevent his entering France, he was allowed to continue his journey, but the surprise of the persons who spoke to him may be imagined when they learned afterwards that he was one of the conspirators."

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

The manner in which Pierri was arrested in Paris has been fully [illegible] by our correspondent's letter. The Birmingham Post, of Jan. 30, gives some further particulars of the investigation of the plot against the French Emperor that was concocted in that city:

The inquiries into the antecedents, pursuits and connections of the assassin Pierri are still being prosecuted, and the result is some curious revelations, which for prudential reasons it is not considered expedient at present to divulge. The first steps taken were exceedingly creditable to the vigilance and boldness of action manifested by Chief Superintendent Stephens. Upon seeing in the newspapers that a person of the name of Pierri was arrested as a conspirator, he, acting under the conviction that the Parisian assassin was identical with the Bath-row teacher of languages, immediately instituted inquiries which left little doubt in his mind that his surmises were correct. He consequently took the wise though somewhat hazardous step of searching the house. It was poorly furnished; there were no indications of any manufacture either of chemicals or metal work having been carried on, but some trunks which were fastened and locked, excited attention. In one of these, which Mr. Stephens forced open, was found a most voluminous correspondence with individuals both in England and abroad and extending so far back as 1840. These letters and other documents, which were numerous enough to fill a carpet-bag, were at once taken possession of, and placed in the hands of the Home Secretary. Further investigations have given rise to the suspicion that Birmingham will, probably, be freed from the doubtful reputation of having fabricated the shells. It is by no means unlikely that by this time the maker has been discovered. Last night another search of the house in Bath-row was made by one of the metropolitan detectives, assisted by Sergeant Manton, of the Birmingham force, which resulted in what are considered to be some important discoveries. A table stood in one of the parlors, covered by a cloth, which concealed a drawer. In this receptacle was found another mass of correspondence from individuals in England and various parts of the Continent, some addressed to "Major," and others to "Colonel Pierri." Nearly all of these letters, which were written in French, Italian and English, are of recent date, and are likely to throw some light upon the atrocity in which their recipient was engaged. A book was also discovered treating of the construction of grenades, and giving numerous receipts for the manufacture of explosive substances. This was taken possession of. A great many numbers of the *Spectateur*, a Paris paper, which the French Government suppressed on Monday, were also found in the house. From other discoveries it would appear that the Spaniard Gomez, who is now in custody as implicated in the conspiracy, was likewise one of Pierri's visitors. Three of the principals have thus been traced to Birmingham—namely, Pierri, Orsini and Gomez. It is by no means improbable that some very singular facts connected with the secret meetings here will be placed before the public. The letters and documents above alluded to have, like the others, been transmitted to Sir George Grey.

The Birmingham *Press* says: "We are assured that Pierri, about three weeks ago, wrote to a gentleman holding an official position in this town, and in the course of the correspondence informed the recipient of the letters that he was about leaving England upon 'highly important business, which, in a short time, will produce important results.' This letter was unfortunately destroyed, and therefore the whole of its interesting contents cannot be given to the public. Another link in the chain of testimony inculpating the two assassins whose names have been mixed up with the Birmingham share in the transaction, has been found in the fact that a 'foreigner' answering Pierri's description some weeks ago requested a wood-turner in this town to furnish him with some wooden conical models, much similar in shape to a patent Minie rifle ball, from which castings could be made. These moulds would produce a missile destructive in the worst degree, as their peculiar form would avail for a thorough penetration of any part of the human body they might strike. The hand grenades were very likely the design of some of our skilled mechanics, and it is said that a clever glass-worker in this neighborhood modeled one of the shells, although, of course, he was at the time perfectly innocent of the use to which it would be applied."

CARLOS DE RUDIO IN NOTTINGHAM.

The Nottingham *Journal* contains the following details respecting the residence of the assassin Rudio, at Nottingham: De la Silva (whose real name, according to several influential journals, is Count Carlos de Rudio) formerly filled a situation as translator to a French newspaper published in London. About two years ago he became acquainted with a sharp, good-looking girl, named Booth, a native of Nottingham, and employed as an overlooker at Mr. Fisher's warehouse, Short Hill. Although only 16 years old, a girl of no education, not being able, it is said, to write her name, she attracted his attention, and he succeeded in exciting a reciprocal attachment on her part. They were married at Godalming Church, in Surrey, within a short distance of London. Soon after the ceremony, the newspaper on which he was engaged, not answering the expectations of its proprietors, died a natural death, and the Count was thrown out of employment. He utterly failed to get a living in the metropolis, and, as a last resort, came to Nottingham, hoping to make some friends, through the influence of his wife, and in the expectation also that the latter would be able to obtain work from her former employer. On coming to the town, the young woman was kindly taken again into the service of Mr. Fisher, and for several weeks the pair lived almost exclusively upon her earnings. The Count meanwhile had been furnished with letters of introduction to one or two gentlemen connected with some foreign lace establishments. Being possessed of no mean attainments, and having a knowledge of five languages, besides possessing a very gentlemanly manner, his misfortunes excited some commiseration, and one or two gentlemen set on foot a subscription, to enable him to furnish a room, and receive private pupils. Upwards of £20 was collected for this purpose, and accordingly, a small house being taken for him in Castle-place, Houndsgate, he commenced business with some half dozen pupils. To one young gentleman and his wife, who were favored with an introduction on his first arrival in Nottingham he paid the most marked attention, and was a continual guest at their house. He confided to them many curious particulars of his previous history. We learn, for instance, that he was an officer in the Italian Legion at the time of the revolution in that country, and that, being of a fiery and ardent turn of mind, he was also involved in several private quarrels on his own account. The result of the revolution is matter of public history. The count, with singular good fortune, escaped both the pistols of the duelist and the bayonets of the French Emperor. He was one of the victims of the murderous Foschini, who, it will be remembered, some two years ago, stabbed several of his compatriots in a public-house brawl in London. Rudio was struck in several places, and for a considerable time his life was despaired of. When in Nottingham he expressed very violent opinions to his private confidants on political subjects, and on one occasion he showed a formidable-looking poignard to the friend above named, and the latter became really alarmed lest he should at any time incur the displeasure of his quondam associate. It need not be said that the estimable Count did not scruple to avail himself to the utmost of his friend's generous hospitality. It may be mentioned to his credit that he punctually repaid several loans that were made to him, while part of the subscriptions were still unpaid. On the other hand, some gentlemen refused to take any part in the subscription, because while living exclusively on private charity and on the scanty earnings of his wife, close up to the time of her confinement, he was to be seen lounging about the town smoking cigars. In due time he became the father of a fine little boy, and the mother, having been compelled to give up her situation at Mr. Fisher's shortly after, took in lacework from Mr. [illegible]'s and other warehouses. The pupils, however, dropped off one by one, and in the month of December last, without consulting any of his benefactors or apprising his creditors, to whom he was indebted about £15, he absconded. He was not long, however, before he communicated with one or two special favorites. There is very little doubt that the Count Rudio, who resided in Nottingham, is one of those who are charged with the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, as he was known to be closely connected with Count Orsini, the prime mover of the plot. In conversation with his friends in Nottingham, Rudio frequently referred to Orsini, and the latter in his celebrated pamphlet 'Austrian Dungeons and Prisons,' alludes in terms of high praise to the family of Rudio."

The Paris *Pays* says:

"One particular relative to the prisoner Rudio, *alias* Da Silva, is worthy of note. It may be remembered that two years ago a murder was committed in a coffee-house in London. An Italian named [illegible] succeeded in escaping from the [illegible] police of London. One of the [illegible] that occasion was [illegible] crime, which was not then known, was the suspicion entertained by the murderer against his countrymen of betraying the secrets of their political association. [illegible]"

FELICE ORSINI.

The Birmingham *Post* says:

"Count Felice Orsini is well known in Birmingham. He has lectured and visited here, and was intimate with many families. There are few of our readers who have not read of his wonderful endurance amidst the horrors of an Austrian prison, and his almost fabulous escape. Those who know him best in Birmingham, and there are several who know him well, are astounded to find a man of his stamp having even the remotest complicity with a transaction so nefarious and abominable."

On the other hand, a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing from Newcastle-on-Tyne, says:

"The friends of Felice Orsini, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, are a good deal puzzled with the newspaper accounts of his complicity in the attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress of France. The Birmingham *Daily Post* is clearly wrong with regard to the identification of the tall foreigner, with light hair, seen in the company of Pierri, in that town, as Orsini. Orsini is altogether a different person. He is of middle height, of slender make, has jet black hair and beard, and magnificent dark eyes. He is not a count, but belongs to a respectable middle-class family in Florence. Orsini is a mild, gentlemanly-looking man, and while in the north he was very highly esteemed. Beyond what has been published in the newspapers, none of his friends in the north of England appear to have any information of his movements."

Our London correspondent says that Orsini has been known in London, ever since his escape, to be a weak and inordinately vain man, carrying about him an atmosphere of melodramatic mystery and pretence, entirely different from the coolness and self-possession of Mazzini, who has had no intercourse whatever with him for a long time previous to the terrible affair, and had no cognizance of its being intended.

ENGLAND AND THE REFUGEES.

From the London Times, Jan. [illegible].

It appears to be the opinion of Mr. White, in the city of London, and of Mr. Newton Scott, a resident at Paris, that the Press has not exhibited the proper amount of indignation at the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The British lion has not roared loud enough; we have not employed epithets enough, or of the requisite strength; and—what is more—we have not urged the extermination of every foreigner who cannot give a good account of himself, his family, his connections, his occupation, his "antecedents," and the objects of his residence among us. Now, we are ready to match our indignation against that of any honest and reasonable man. We are Englishmen. That is enough, and ought to be enough. All Englishmen hate assassination. The Irish took to it as a remedy for their wrongs, and incurred the total loss of our sympathy, insomuch that we all quietly permitted their wrongs to be aggravated a hundred fold, and let them fight their own battles, and be beaten, as they were. Excepting, possibly, in the case of some distracted women avenging some hideous outrage, we have no patience with the crime. We give the assassin no law, except, if he can, to prove that he is not an assassin. But when this is the national and universal feeling among us there is no occasion for everybody to storm and fret, and "tear the passion to rags," as if it were something new to be angry at the man who stabs another in the back, or flings a bomb-shell among an innocent multitude. In our position, too, there is a strong practical limit to excesses of the most virtuous indignation. We have to estimate what can be done and what cannot be done. It may be very well for gentlemen engaged in some quiet trade in this metropolis, or enjoying the amusements of the neighboring capital, to propose a general hunt of political conspirators. They have no occasion to consider the form which such a crusade would probably take, the magnitude of the enterprise, the persons who would be involved in it, the extent to which laws and constitutions would have to be stretched for it, and the chances of success. It has probably not even occurred to them to define a refugee, to lay down the limits within which a foreign resident may concert measures against the dynasty or constitution of his country, much less on what evidence we may assume a refugee to be abusing the rights of hospitality.

The question may be put to a practical test in the case of the conspirators before us. Two Italians reside at Birmingham, refugees from their country—one, if not both, having taken a public part against Austria, incurred her wrath, and escaped out of one of her strongest prisons. This is not only known, but paraded. M. Orsini gives lectures publicly against the Austrian and French occupation of Italy. They are both in frequent and unreserved communication with their countrymen holding the same opinions, and every now and then M. Orsini is absent for a time. They are known to be scientifically acquainted with the art of destruction, and to be in frequent communication with the manufacturers of deadly engines and explosive materials. Well, are we to lay hold on these men, evidently bent as they are on the destruction of somebody or other? Why, a large class of men, including many of known benevolence, think of nothing else but the means of destruction. While some are devising implements to break up and pulverize the surface of mother earth, others are thinking how to tear, to rend, to scarify, to shatter the bodies of their species; and they deem it humanity to do so. But what were we to do with these men—with M. Orsini in particular? So long as he was in England, giving lectures and conversing with men who hold assassins in abhorrence, he seemed out of harm's way. It will hardly be said that we ought to have laid hold of him and given him up to Austria, or to France, with whom, by the by, we have not even an Extradition Treaty, at this moment. If anybody was responsible for M. Orsini, it was France herself. She professes to have a system of personal surveillance; we do not. It was her concern that this actual revolutionist and possible regicide should not enter her soil; and she possesses a most complicated machinery, which pretends to guard her frontier from such invasion. How, then, did M. Orsini get into France? He merely goes to a French Vice-Consul at Birmingham, gets a passport, goes to Paris, resides there some weeks, all the time known to be an Italian, a revolutionist—the notorious Orsini. Then he has daily meetings with other men of his sort. In that city the whole gang—under the very eyes and nose of a police which boasts to be the most searching, and certainly is the most unscrupulous in the world—make preparations, not so much for a murder as for a field day, which accordingly comes off at the hour appointed, with as large a return of killed and wounded, horse and foot, as has figured at the conclusion of some important pitched battles. We do not wonder that when the Prefect of Police went into the Emperor's box, and with officious particularity detailed the discoveries, the captures, the weapons, the slaughter, and all the rest of it, the Emperor, after listening long, motionless and silent, replied, "Very well, M. Prefect, you have proved very satisfactorily what I knew before—that the French police is the very worst in all Europe."

The press, too, with all due deference to Mr. White, is bound to be consistent in the doctrine it may propound as to hospitality and its abuses. When the son of the Duc de Berri was in this metropolis, holding a species of Court, receiving homage, and distributing expectations, we did not ask for his expulsion. We thought it enough to point out the farcical nature of the exhibition. Some time before this metropolis was honored with the presence of another refugee, who had actually invaded the French territory with bloodshed, and who had been allowed to seek the shelter of our shores. Here he never abated one jota of his pretensions, but both in conversation and in writing proved his qualifications for the government of France. From these shores he conducted a second armed expedition to France, which accidentally failed; and on his escaping from a French prison he returned to his old asylum, collected his friends, recruited his means, and, biding his time, entered a third time the country of which he is now the absolute Sovereign. We never demanded his expulsion. Though conspicuous in the society of this metropolis, and surrounded by a resolute band of friends, including many officers of the Imperial Army, he was permitted to go in and out, to avow his pretensions, and be a continued source of weakness to the reigning Sovereign, with whom we professed a "cordial" understanding. No one now repents of the hospitality thus afforded, nor of the use made of it. Indeed, we scarcely hold ourselves answerable for either. England does not pretend to take note or keep count of her sojourners. She keeps no reckoning. She asks none whence they [illegible] their quarrels. [illegible] thanks. Neither do they thank [illegible]. No refugee holds himself under any bond of gratitude [illegible] equal laws. Not a few, indeed, repeat with bitterness the fleeting and unsubstantial character of our sympathy. They forget that an asylum is all that we can give them. If they [illegible] more, they [illegible] at their own risk. It is clear from past examples that they may use our hospitality, or abuse it, as the case may be, for their own ends; but they must observe our laws, by not preparing armed expeditions; and respect our feelings, by not plotting assassination.

The Approaching Marriage of the Princess Royal.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Jan. 23.

The whole of the sumptuous preparations and decorations in connection with this all-important event have at last been brought to a close, and even the Chapel Royal is declared to be complete. Yesterday afternoon Her Majesty, with the Princess Royal and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, paid a long visit of inspection to it, passing through the line of route to be taken by the procession on Monday next.

Her Majesty expressed herself perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements and alterations, and which, bearing in view the means and space at the disposal of those intrusted with the decorations, are really deserving of all fair praise. Yesterday, too, the positions to be occupied by all the illustrious guests upon the *haut-pas* were finally determined on and approved by Her Majesty in person, who also pointed out the place where she wished her own Chair of State to be placed on the left-hand side of the altar—the side on which the young bride will stand. On either side of Her Majesty's chair are placed five crimson velvet stools, richly embroidered with gold lace—the three on the left are intended for the Princesses ALICE, HELENA and LOUISA; those on the right for the Princes ARTHUR and LEOPOLD. The Prince of Wales has a place apart, more to the front of the altar, and Prince ALFRED among the illustrious guests on the right. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the King of the Belgians, will occupy crimson stools (such as are provided for all the Royal personages except the Queen) in the centre of the *haut-pas*, the Prince and Princess of Prussia having places on the right immediately behind where the bridegroom will stand. The places for Prince WILLIAM of Baden, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg are on the right, near the noble relatives of the bridegroom, and the Duchess of Kent will be seated on the left, near the Queen.

Such were the arrangements decided upon yesterday at 3 o'clock, but the lapse of a few minutes more sufficed to change them, for shortly before 4 o'clock a telegram was received at Buckingham Palace announcing the death of the Grand Duke of Baden. In consequence of this melancholy event the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Prince WILLIAM of Baden are plunged into mourning, and will, we believe, immediately quit London for the Continent, and their places at the bridal ceremony, of course, will be occupied by others. It was anticipated by some that, in consequence of the lamented death of Duke of DEVONSHIRE, his Grace's cousin, the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, would be prevented from attending in her official capacity as Mistress of the Robes, but we believe that her Grace will be present on this auspicious occasion. Nothing can more forcibly show the uncertainty of all human plans than these changes, and rumors of changes, being caused by death in the gay ranks of a bridal festivity. What impresses this feeling still more strongly is that the Marchioness of WESTMEATH died yesterday afternoon. Her Ladyship occupied apartments in St. James' Palace, which almost immediately adjoins the Chapel Royal, and yesterday, therefore, all the blinds of the house were down as a sign that death was busy, while around the room artists were busy hanging the evergreens and making ready the decorations for Monday next. The contrast was suggestive.

As a great deal of misunderstanding has arisen as to the time at which the distinguished persons who have tickets will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, we are requested to state that no person whatever will be admitted to the interior of the Chapel before 10 o'clock, or later than 11½ o'clock. Only between these hours will the holders of the white tickets be admitted.

The following Bishops and clergy will officiate at the Royal Marriage on Monday:

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as Primate.
The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal.
The Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner.
The Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet.
The Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain.
Rev. Dr. WESLEY, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

The following Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Chapels Royal will officiate in the choir: Messrs. T. Francis, W. Lockey, J. Goss, G. W. Martin, Benson, R. Barnby, S. Smith, Foster, Machin, Lawler, Thomas, Whitehouse and Bennett.

Sir G. SMART will preside at the organ, assisted by Mr. COOPER. The chorister boys will attend with their master, Rev. T. HELMORE. The ceremony will open with the following chorale:

CHORALE.

This day, with gladsome voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born Hope we pray:
Be near her now, and ever!
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!

The *Deus Misereatur* will be chanted during the ceremony, and the *Hallelujah Chorus* at the close.

PREPARATIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The day before yesterday Prince FRIEDRICH WILHELM gave audience to Count HOHENTHAL, the Saxon Minister at this Court, (brother of the Countess HOHENTHAL, now in England,) and received at his hands the Saxon order of the *Rautenkrone*, which the King of Saxony has just conferred on him.

The wedding-rings that are to be used at the approaching nuptials are of Silesian gold, and have been made in Breslau. The maker of them—who has also a large gold-refining establishment in that town—has had the two rings mounted on a skin of parchment, on which is engrossed with every attention to calligraphy, a short history of his gold works in Reichenstein, from which we learn that in former days Silesia was a California on a small scale; gold was not only obtained by mining, but by washing the sands of certain rivers, (the same is still in the recollection of old people as having been the case with the Rhine.) In this form of the heading to a historical document the two wedding-rings have lately been forwarded to the royal bridegroom.

There are five carriages being built here for the future use of the princely couple and their household; one of them that I have seen, and which all the others, I presume, will resemble, is dark blue for the body, with the carriage red. On the sides are the combined arms of Prussia and England, bound together by the riband of the cross of the Hohenzollern Order. The English arms, being those of the Princess Royal, bear the Saxon escocheon on a shield of pretension.

Among other peculiarities that will be presented by the procession of the Trades' Societies on the day of the entry will be to be noticed the costume of the journeymen bakers, who will, according to prescriptive custom, appear with three-cornered hats and swords. In the position they will occupy on the ground, at the moment when the bridal couple enters the town, the journeymen will form the second rank, while their masters, as becomes their dignity, will occupy the front. On this occasion the master bakers will all wear black dress coats, white cravats, and the colors of the Bakers' Company on their arms.

It has been decided that all points of historical interest, more particularly the historical works of art, visible from the palace shall be brilliantly illuminated on the night of the entry into Berlin. Thus not only the statues of the Generals distinguished in the War of Liberation whom I have already mentioned on a former occasion, BLUECHER, YORK, GNEISENAU, BULOW and SCHARNHORST, but also the noble monument of FREDERICK the Great and that of the equally great, if not greater Elector of Brandenburg, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, are to be lit up by tall candelabra 19 feet high, burning 50 jets of gas each. Round the monument of FREDERICK the Great there will be no less than 16 of these candelabra, or, to speak less magnificently, tall wooden posts, appropriately shaped and colored so as to favor the illusion of their being bronze candelabra, and not spoil the effect of the illumination.

The *Fackelzug* that the students intended to get up for the evening of the 8th of February is by no means certain to take place. It appears that as far back as last October an application was made by the students to the Senate of the University for permission to pay this mark of respect, according to student fashion; but at that time, as it was very uncertain how it would be with the King's health when the bridal day should come round, no answer was given, nor has any been given since.

The courts of law intend to constitute the 8th of February a public holyday, and transact no judicial business; very possibly also the proper authorities will proclaim it as such for the whole town and the public offices, but as yet no notice has been given to that effect that I have heard of.

Among the other grand doings that will ensue on and after the arrival of the bridal couple, there will not only be balls given by the different members of the Royal family in their several palaces here, but there will also be some subscription balls, as was the case last year and the year before. At these balls, which are generally given at the opera-house, and very elegantly got up, it is usual for the Royal family and Court to be present; the King and Queen, or, as it will be on the coming occasion, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, lead a *polonaise* through the crowd of assembled guests, intersecting the mass in every possible and least to be expected direction, after which the younger Princes generally join in the dancing, which commences as soon as the Royal party returns to its box.

Apropos of Royal parties, I must correct an error which I committed about 10 days back on the authority of the semi-official *Zeit* in stating that Chevalier BUNSEN had the evening before been to a party at the Prince of Prussia's; it turned out on inquiry to have been one of his sons. The remark, too, which I appended to that supposed fact is also, as I have subsequently ascertained, as groundless as the statement of his having been here in Berlin and in Royal circles. I mention that it was expected the Geheimerath BUNSEN would accept the post of Minister, and represent Prussia at one of the more important Courts of Europe. The wish that he should do so has, it is true, been entertained here, and has formed the subject of much correspondence, but it appears that Herr BUNSEN sees at present no reason to depart from his long cherished resolve not to accept any office, either diplomatic or administrative, but will continue still to live in his retirement at Charlottenberg, on the banks of the Neckar.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415, 530, 540, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 151, 478, 1155, 426, 429, 430, 434, 455, 451, 390, 467, 474, 40, 472, 264, 277, 423, 286, 452, 505, 477, 264, 570, 471.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 129, 271, 62, 15, 113, 96, 1517, 17, 151, 152, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, 167, 126.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 120, 134, 137, 143, 153, 111, 155, 156.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 8.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Mr. Sedgwick yesterday moved the General Term, that the judgment of the Court of Appeals on the writ of error in this case, should be entered on the minutes, and become an order of the Court, authorizing a new trial of Cangemi at the Circuit, and specifying the day of the trial.

Judge DAVIES intimated that the first order authorizing his trial was sufficient, and it was unnecessary to make a new order of that nature.

Some other motion being about made, his Honor remarked that the prisoner should be brought into Court. The prisoner was produced, but owing to other business being on, the matter was postponed until to-day.

CUSTODY OF AN OWNER OVER HIS GOODS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN ADVERTISED FOR PUBLIC SALE.

James McAuley vs. *Warren Moran et al.*—In 1851, the plaintiff, in Philadelphia, shipped certain goods to the defendants in New-York. Under circumstances not necessary to relate, the goods were advertised to be sold, "at a peremptory and special sale." The plaintiff, who was still the owner of the goods, finding that they were going for nothing, ordered the sale to be stopped. The defendants refused so to do, on the ground that the order had been given to have the sale "*peremptory*." The sale was continued, and the goods brought nearly $4,000 less than their value. The plaintiff sued to recover the difference between their real value and the price they actually brought. On the trial, the plaintiff recovered, and the defendants appealed. The real question at issue (among other special questions of no particular interest) is whether, after an owner has authorized a "*peremptory*" sale, he has any power to stop it. On the appeal, which was argued yesterday, Ex-Judge Edmonds, for the appellants, argued that, after the sale had been ordered by a party, and advertised as *peremptory*, he had no power to stop it.

David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the respondent, claimed that the defendants were merely the factors of the principal, and were bound to follow the instructions of their principal. If they violated it, they did it at their own risk. The fact that the sale was ordered to be peremptory made no difference. The principal, before the hammer falls on his goods, is the owner, and has full authority over them.

Mr. Gerard will continue this morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

DECISIONS.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Samuel Arnold, Jr. vs. *Anson Blake.*—The motion of the defendant, so far as it asks for an order staying proceedings of the plaintiff in this action until the costs of a former action between the same parties are paid, with an allowance of ten days after such payment to put in an answer, is granted. The residue of the application is denied. No costs on this motion allowed to either party as against the other.

Anson Blake, Administrator of C. D. Blake, deceased, vs. *John Young and others.*—The motion for judgment by the defendant, Sam. Arnold, Jr., for want of a reply or demurrer to portions of his answer is denied, and the application by the plaintiff for relief, conditionally, is discharged. No costs to either party as against the other allowed on either of the motions.

Almet Reed vs. *Norris A. Phelps and others.*—Motion by Garret V. Manly for leave to renew his motion for an order that the Sheriff of Queens County pay him $367 50 paid on bidding in premises on first sale, &c. Denied with $10 costs of opposing motion to Albert Mathews, Esq., by Attorney for defendants, Pierce, Wall & Salisbury, to be entered in Queens County.

Mathew Merritt vs. *Hiram Vail, Benjamin Wood and others.*—The defendant, Benjamin Wood, having on the motion for a resale offered to pay plaintiff the amount due him with his expenses, an order may be entered setting aside and vacating the sale, and cancelling the deed for the premises, on the payment by him to the plaintiff or his attorneys, within three days after notice of the order to the said defendant, or his attorney, of the following sums: Amount due plaintiff for principal and interest on 6th January, 1858, the day of sale, $3,342 23; Auctioneer's fees, $10; Referee's fees, $30; expense of recording deed, $1 25; traveling expenses, $6 97; Counsel fees, &c., $50; with interest on the said several sums from the day of sale, and $10 costs of opposing the motion. The plaintiff, on the payment of the above sums, is, on the application and at the costs and expense of the defendant, Wood, to quit-claim to him all interest in the premises under the sale and deed. If the above terms are not complied with in the time specified therein, on filing an affidavit of that fact, an order may be entered denying the motion for resale and other relief, with $10 costs of opposing the motion.

The People vs. *Stephen B. Odell and Charles Shute.*—The *certiorari* to Jos. E. Ayres, a Justice of the Peace of Westchester County, removing the conviction of the defendants, quashed, and the allowance thereof on the 12th day of January, 1858, set aside.

Joseph B. Wood vs. *Richard Connor and Johnathan Connor, Executors, &c., of Rich'd Connor, deceased.*—The judgment and all subsequent proceedings are set aside for irregularity, on the ground that by the summons served, unaccompanied by the complaint, it appeared that the defendants were sued in a representative character while the judgment is entered against them in their individual capacity, but the motion is granted without costs. Order to be entered in Richmond County.

The Atlantic Dock Company vs. *Antonio M. Mora and others.*—The amended complaint set aside on the ground that the cause of action stated therein does not conform to the cause of action stated in the summons, $5 costs to be paid by the plaintiffs to defendants Jose M. Mora and Jose F. Navarro, and the like sum to the other defendants or their respective attorneys. The plaintiffs are to be at liberty to amend either the summons or the complaint as they may be advised, within ten days after notice of this order, on the payment of the above costs in that time, so as to conform. The order of 18th January is, by consent, vacated.

The complaint is based on an unlawful entry on land of the plaintiffs', and the subsequent occupancy thereof without their permission or authority [illegible] on contract.

[illegible] the judgment [illegible] by confession, in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant and the execution, with all subsequent proceedings, are set aside as against William [illegible], a subsequent judgment creditor of the defendant, on account of the insufficiency of the statement of facts on which the judgment was founded.

Anson Blake vs. *Albert S. James and others.*—Five suits by the same title. A resale of the mortgaged premises, at the risk and cost of the former purchaser, under the judgment in each action, ordered, unless the purchaser completes his purchases, and pay $10 costs in the aggregate of these motions, to the plaintiff, or his attorneys, within five days after notice of this order. The present Sheriff to be substituted as the officer to sell, in the place of Burdett Stryker, the late Sheriff, under the judgments, wherein he was directed to sell; $10 costs in the aggregate for the costs of the motion to be paid by the purchaser to the plaintiff, or his attorneys, in case the purchases by him are not completed on the above terms.

Russell W. Ostrander vs. *Ferdinand W. Ostrander.*—A reference to Alonzo G. Hammond to hear and decide all the issues, is directed. So much of the plaintiff's motion as asks for an order compelling the defendant to deliver up the stock set forth in the complaint to the plaintiff, is denied, $10 costs on the motion to abide the event. The delivery of the stock in question ought not to be ordered while the defendant's claims for commissions are unsettled, it being alleged in his answer that he has paid over all the money received by him.

Margaret Fouris, administratrix, vs. *[illegible] T. Clarke.*—Motion to set aside and discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs of opposing the motion.

John W. Bartels vs. *John Holling.*—Motion to set aside and vacate judgment by confession denied, with $10 costs to be paid to plaintiff by Martin H. Duckwirth, John Nash and Ebenezer Beadlestone, the parties making the application.

Wm. White vs. *H. S. Wells and others.*—Order of Jan. 25, 1858, vacated, and motion to amend the summons and complaint by inserting therein the name of C. F. Wells as a defendant in lieu of that of Henry Wells, granted. The amended complaint to be served in ten days. No costs to be allowed on the motion to either party.

Eliza Davis vs. *Backus Culver and Joshua Culver.*—Motion for leave to serve a case and exceptions on the part of the plaintiff, denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion. Order to be entered in Dutchess County.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 15 pkgs. Ashes; 3,357 bbls. Flour; 620 bags Oats; 830 bags Feed; 1,168 pkgs. Provisions; and 365 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 50 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is more sought after, and is ⅛c. ℔ ℔. dearer, having been very favorably affected by the news per *Arabia*. Sales have been reported of about 1,400 bales, including Middling at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Upland, and 11⅜c.@11½c. for Gulf, ℔ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	877,904
Total	885,723
Exported since	532,388
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 1, 1858	353,335

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market appears less active, parties disagreeing slightly about prices. The receipts are limited, but the stock is ample. Sales 7,800 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 20@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is quiet and languid. Sales 400 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 15@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is inactive, yet steady. The transactions since our last comprise 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 @$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, chiefly for milling, at full prices. Sales 8,200 bushels, including poor White Western, at $1 16; fair mixed Western at $1 17; do. red do. at $1 10; and choice white Southern at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at firmer rates. Sales 26,500 bushels, new crop, at 64½c.@67c. for Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for white Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported since our last of small lots of Rye at 70c.@71c., chiefly at 70c.; and 3,000 bushels Barley at 70c.@78c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@42c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@33c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, last week, there were no receipts or sales of North River Hay reported. The nominal asking rates for lots to arrive were 90c. @95c. ℔ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, a sale of Northern from wharf was reported at 80c. ℔ 100 ℔s. No Eastern arrived. The nominal quotation for Eastern from store was $1 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The market is inactive to-day, parties disagreeing about prices.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—The demand is moderate; prices are quoted quite firm. Scotch pig, $23@$25 50, cash, $26@$28, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$55 for common, and $62 50@$65 for refined, usual terms, ℔ ton; English sheet, 3¼c.@4¼c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c. ℔ ℔.

LEAD—Continues quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 5¼c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ ℔. Old Lead, 4¼c., cash, ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 5th inst., reports that "an improved inquiry has existed for sawed Lumber the past week, embracing orders from the North and East, as well as from the West Indies. We quote Re sawed $14@$16; Rough-edge $12@$14, and for assorted cargoes of scantling boards, &c., for West Indies trade, $13. Timber has been arriving in large quantities, and a good supply now remains upon the market unsold. The demand for Mill Timber appears more brisk than for shipping Timber, though we renew our quotations of last week for both kinds, as transactions have been made within their range. We quote Mill Timber $5@$7, shipping Timber $8@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber for the week, have been 895,123 feet."

MOLASSES—The demand continues good, chiefly for New-Orleans, at firmer prices. New-Orleans, 29c. @ 30c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@22c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders ask very full prices, but but buyers are moving with some reserve. Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine, 43c. @46c., in large and small lots, ℔ gallon; Common Resin, $1 37½@$1 40 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Continue quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and unsettled. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75, chiefly at $15 50@$15 60 for Mess; and $12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in request, and is worth 8c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in better demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 750 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is worth, at 6c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. In New-Orleans, Feb. 1, the stock of Provisions in the Inspection warehouses embraced 20,246 bbls. Pork; with only 194 bbls. and 112 tcs. Beef.

RICE—Continues pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 450 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*—1,473 tcs. clean, and 94,000 bushels rough. The *sales* embraced all the receipts of clean, at $2 50@$3 50, chiefly at $2 87½@$3 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.—and 40,000 bushels rough at from 72c.@82c., chiefly at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. *Exports*—2,367 tcs. clean, (including 930 tcs. to New-York,) and 730 tcs. rough,—leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 2,077 tcs. In Savannah, there were *received*, 256 tcs. clean, and an average quantity of rough; *sold*, 732 tcs. clean at from $2 62½@$3 87½,—15 casks Middlings at $1 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.—and 6,000 bushels rough at 80c. ℔ bushel; *exported*, 1,063 tcs. clean, including 909 tcs. for New-York.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and we have heard of sales, since our last, of about 930 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¼c.; New-Orleans at 4c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime, at 10½c. cash, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 380 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were rather limited, at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ ℔. Flour, 1s. 10d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d ℔ 280 ℔s.; Bark, 17s. 6d.; Oil-Cake, 27s.@[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Of all the days throughout the year,
That day I love the best,
When every little bird a mate,
Takes home unto his nest;
The trees begin to bud again,
The flowers, like starlets, shine,
And nature wakes from out her sleep,
To greet St. Valentine.

I dearly love that custom old,
Our grandsires used of yore,
Upon that happy morn to send
Of gifts a bounteous store
To her they loved; and ne'er, I hope,
Will it forgotten be,
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BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent, the music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth, with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

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HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!

The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 24 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY PARENTS wishing to secure the education of a daughter to form a class at their own home, of about six girls between the ages of 7 and 14. If the requisite number be obtained, unusual facilities will be afforded for the attainment of a thorough intellectual training, together with the polite accomplishments, including music, drawing, riding, dancing, calisthenics, &c. The advertiser will be happy to wait upon any one who may wish further information. Address AGNOSTOS, Times Office.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 600 Broadway, can always obtain good situations, as they acquire manly business habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers. They learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms $15. One seat vacant; also, one $10 seat for book-keeping.

TO FEMALE SEMINARIES.—WANTED—AN American young woman, a Sabbath-school teacher, active, kind and very tidy, wishes a situation where her household services in the family of a teacher would entitle her to two daily lessons in English Grammar and music. Arrangements made through her mother. Address MOTHER, *Times* office.

A GOOD HANDWRITING AND THOROUGH instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, can nowhere be quicker or more cheaply obtained than at Mr. PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Some of Col. PAINE'S pupils who made mere marks and scrawls before taking lessons now write a very handsome hand after only 12 lessons.—*Newport Herald.*

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1 with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, &c., at his rooms No. 282 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. and No. 300 Broadway—entrance on 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED in the matter of widening Duane-st., was held on Monday evening, 8th inst., at the house of Benjamin & Fuller, No. 24 Chatham-st. ROBERT JONES, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion, a Committee, consisting of W. L. CONCKLIN, CHAS. M. CHURCH, and MICHAEL LEHMAN, was appointed to take measures for opposing the same, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committee for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, on THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union hold their semi-monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, Clinton Hall. An essay will be read by Mr. KIRKHAM. Subject—*Laura's Remembrance.* The public are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BENNEAU, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SIXTH OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES for the Ladies' Union Aid Society, will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER. Subject—Lace.

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting two, can be obtained at the Methodist Book-room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway; Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 422 [illegible] east of 9th-av., and at the door.

Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Society.

Prof. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, will deliver the seventh lecture of the series on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, *via* Panama Railroad FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,000 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he offers the balance of his stock, at greatly reduced prices, including a large and select assortment of toilet articles, &c., of his own importation, viz: Brushes, combs, mirrors, fine soaps, pomades, colognes, extracts, odor cases, toilet bottles, &c., &c.
A. W. GABAUDAU,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

BILLIARD TABLES.—THREE SECOND-HAND tables for sale cheap, in perfect order; also, a large stock of balls, cues and cloths. WM. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 89 Ann-st., corner of Gold.

THE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $200 from A. BELMONT, Esq., for the benefit of this institution.

THE MANAGERS OF THE HOME FOR the Friendless gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $210 from Mr. A. BELMONT for the benefit of their institution.
E. A. STONE, Treasurer.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 38 to 45 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ILLUSTRATING OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY!
TWENTY THOUSAND PATRIOTS A-FIELD!

The management of this establishment, unexpectedly proud of the
ELATINGLY TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the new and
THOROUGHLY AMERICAN DRAMA,
entitled
PIONEER PATRIOT,
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.

Dramatized expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. Watkins, from
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY.

And now in the FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of its grand performance to houses overflowing and applause-bestowing audiences, numbering
SEVERAL THOUSANDS ON EVERY OCCASION,
announce it for elegant and finished repetition
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
the characters in it being thus ably presented:
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD AS ISABEL CARLTON;
H. WATKINS AS NEGRO JOCKO;
the remainder by Mr. Hardenbergh, T. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over 60 persons.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
The affecting Irish drama, written to illustrate the sufferings of the poor peasantry of Erin, and entitled
IRELAND AS IT IS.

The Grand Aquaria at the Museum cost $10,000, and embraces 1,000 distinct, living fish, and plants in crystal ponds 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED. FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATER.
No. 624 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1858.
The successful four act great moral Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan	Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh	Perrin	Mr. Duncan
Riviere	Mr. Stoddart	La Croix	Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire			Miss Laura Keene
Laure	Miss Thompson	Baroness	Miss Wells

Peals of laughter, on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Clod Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)			Mr. Jefferson
Damme	Mr. Burnett	Beausanter	Mr. Peters
Gasser	Mr. Duncan	Polly Ann	Miss Manners
Widow Meddlenot	Miss Wells	Mad. Dishabilly	Mrs. Stod'rt

Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 13th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATER,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Therefore, the lovers of the classic arena must avail themselves of the
FEW REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for seeing this GREAT COMBINATION.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, will be offered
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY,
in which 100 MEN AND HORSES WILL APPEAR.
EXCELSIOR will achieve his miracles, and all the
ANIMALS WILL PERFORM.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—The extravaganza of the PONY RACES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1858.
SIX NIGHTS MORE OF
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATER.
Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette....25 cents. | Pit........12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9,
Will be acted the play of
PIZARRO.
After which, the grand military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with the new Drama of the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING, with the thrilling Drama of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Lydon .... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the Grand Local Drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the sterling Drama of
WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to the HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. .... No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL, on which occasion she will be assisted by MR. HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English violinist, and other artistes.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL Concert will be given at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, by Miss SMITH, Mrs. BOARDMAN, Messrs. COOK, GILLESPIE and others, assisted by the Æolian Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT ELDER. Cards of admission, 25 cents; to be obtained of A. SWANEY, Citizen's Bank, No. 58 Bowery; Mr. DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, No. 246 Bowery; J. D. & G. FRANKARD, No. 394 Grand-st.; and SHIELDS, corner of Nassau and Wall sts., or at the door on the evening of the Concert.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY. Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HAMLET at the above saloon, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, commencing at 1½ o'clock P. M.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M. TWELFTH NIGHT.

Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; Wm. Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Folsman, No. 102 East 16th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the readings.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER CELEBRATED lecture on GALLANTRY at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail Line.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, [illegible] THE SOUTH, Captain Thomas Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 32 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph J. Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; [illegible] their method of construction [illegible].

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 24	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 5	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 7	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

[illegible]

In the first-class and fast [illegible] steamships ARAGO, [illegible] LYON, Commander, and NORTH STAR, [illegible] tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon, precisely, carrying the United States Mail.

[illegible]

The steamships touch at Havre. [illegible] London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to [illegible], No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES steamship [illegible] will depart with the United States Mails for Liverpool positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, [illegible] apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; [illegible] unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

[illegible]

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers [illegible] under:

[illegible]

ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Trains leave Depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:30 P. M.—Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

[illegible]

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

[illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible]

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

[illegible]

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—[illegible]

WM. K. SMITH, Receiver.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR [illegible]

SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—[illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters intended to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Congressional proceedings yesterday are remarkable for the contrary steps taken in the upper and lower Houses in the progress of the Lecompton question. In the Senate, several ineffectual efforts were made by Mr. DOUGLAS to get up his resolutions offered on Thursday calling for information relative to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, but the Senate refused to postpone the special order, which was the question of the reference of the President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution to the Committee on Territories. During the debate Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, accused Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, of uttering disunion sentiments. Mr. FESSENDEN retorted that he had seen an extract from a speech made by Mr. DAVIS, in which it was admitted that he entered President PIERCE's Cabinet a disunion man. Mr. DAVIS replied that he had said no such thing, and that the extract from his speech had been perverted. Finally the question was taken on the proposition of Mr. WILSON, pending from last Thursday, that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers to examine into all the facts relative to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and it was rejected by six votes. The reference was then made as at first proposed. In the House, in accordance with the agreement made on Saturday morning, the first business in order was the seconding of the demand for the previous question, as moved by Mr. HARRIS. The demand was seconded by 110 against 105. The previous question was then ordered, by 113 against [illegible]. The next question was the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, which was lost by 113 yeas to 114 nays. Mr. HARRIS' amendment to refer to a Special Committee of fifteen was then carried by 114 against 111, and the House refused to reconsider by the same vote. The main question on the adoption of Mr. HUGHES' resolution as amended by Mr. HARRIS, was lastly put, and resulted—yeas 114, nays 111. So the Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution go to a Select Committee of fifteen, with unlimited power to investigate all charges of fraud. After the decision of this matter, Mr. KEITT rose to a personal explanation, and made an apology to the House for his part in the disgraceful occurrence of Saturday morning, assuming all the responsibility for the breach of decorum. He was followed by Mr. GROW in a few well timed remarks, and the House immediately adjourned.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. Among the resolutions introduced in the Assembly was one for creating a Committee to ascertain whether any members of the Metropolitan Police have been taxed for any purpose, or have paid any bonus for appointment, and to whom. It was laid over. Most of the session was spent on a proposition to create a Committee of Inquiry relative to an article in the N. Y. Tribune, alluding to the arrangements by which Mr. ALVORD's election as Speaker was secured. After the defeat of a proposition to expel the Tribune reporter without an investigation, the resolution was passed and the Committee appointed.

Our Paris correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning, gives a detailed history of the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. The conspiracy is one of the most remarkable on record. The assassins were determined men, who had been hatching their plots in [illegible] for months and months. They had given themselves up, body and soul, to the work, and were resolved, at all hazards, to put it in execution. No possible measure of precaution was neglected. The implements of destruction were tested, and their deadly power was ascertained to a nicety. Fate seemed to favor their schemes until the very last moment, and the escape of the intended victim was truly miraculous. The *dénouement* of the crime is more like a romance than an actual event in current history. If PIERRI and his confederates had formed a conspiracy to strengthen the throne of NAPOLEON instead of to destroy him, they could have imagined nothing better calculated to effect this end than their late dastardly attempt. Not only France, but the whole civilized world will now be prepared to sympathize with him, and congratulate him on his escape. His marvelous self-possession throughout such a startling scene will strengthen his hold on the excitable minds of the French people. Our correspondent gives a number of hitherto unpublished incidents connected with this tragedy;—the narrative will be found very complete and deeply interesting.

It is reported in Washington that General CALHOUN is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He asserts that he voted in the Lecompton Convention for the submission of the entire Constitution to the people, but being defeated, he acquiesced in the proposition to submit only the Slavery clause. His manifesto will be read with a great deal of interest.

A Democratic Anti-Lecompton Mass Meeting was held in Philadelphia, last night, at which J. W. FORNEY, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Ex-Secretary STANTON and other gentlemen. The resolutions adopted are strongly Anti-Lecompton.

The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, vetoing the resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for a lot for the use of Engine Co. 4. The Police Commissioners sent in a bill of $11,350 expenses of counsel for defending the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act. The Bill, which does not include the attorney's charges, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday and continued the investigation of Mr. [illegible]'s reports of frauds in the Street Department. The Fifty-second-street case was called up, and testimony received showing that FARLEY, who was the lowest bidder, did the work, declined the contract and asked McGRANE to sign it at his (a higher) bid and then assign it to FARLEY's father-in-law. This McGRANE did, and FARLEY drew the money at McGRANE's estimate instead of his own, with some important additions.

Dr. HAWKS delivered a lecture, last night, in the new building of the Historical Society, on the Life and Example of WASHINGTON. The specific title of the lecture was: "Old America to Young America." The room was uncomfortably crowded, and in view of the numbers who were unable to obtain admission, on motion of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the Reverend lecturer was requested to redeliver his discourse shortly in a larger building, of which the public will be duly notified.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered the third lecture of his course on "Pauperism and Crime," last evening, at Clinton Hall.

LOLA MONTEZ last evening delivered her lecture on "The Wits and Women of Paris," before a very large audience in Hope Chapel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, ANNE McGOWAN pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence reserved. ELIZA McDERMOTT was convicted of the same offence. Sentence reserved. GEORGE BROWN was convicted of grand larceny. Sentence reserved. PETER DEVLIN and JAMES H. DORSEY pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to four years and eight months each in the State Prison.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, the boy convicted of the murder of the Swiss woman, THERESE SPITTLEIN, in Greenwich-street, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was yesterday sentenced by Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be hanged on the [illegible] April. The Jury's recommendation to mercy will be forwarded to the Executive.

A man named [illegible] WARREN was arrested yesterday by Sergeant [illegible], of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of [illegible] over $1,500 worth of property [illegible] A. T. STEWART & Co., Broadway, in which he was employed for several months previous to December last, when he was discharged. The residence of the accused in Brooklyn was searched, but none of the stolen property was found there. Nearly all of it, however, has been since recovered from different pawn offices. The accused, who is an Englishman, aged 35 years, professes innocence.

A few days since, two men were arrested at the New-York Hotel, on suspicion of being thieves. They gave their names as GEORGE WILSON and AMOS WALTER. They were detained, and recently their residence, No. 183 East Broadway, was searched by the police, who there found over $2,000 worth of watches, jewelry, and other articles, a portion of which has been identified as stolen from the New-York and Metropolitan Hotels. An officer from Baltimore arrived in this City yesterday with a requisition for WILSON, whose real name is said to be GEORGE KYLE. He is charged with stealing over $7,000 worth of property from Barnum's Hotel in that city. Both prisoners are still detained here.

HENRY MEYER, a clerk in the grocery store of FREDERICK SWARTS, No. 24 Mulberry-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with shooting a young man named JOHN GREER, residing at No. 66 Cherry-street. The complainant alleges that MEYER attempted to eject him from the store without any just reason, and because he could not put him out finally drew a revolver and shot at him three times, the third shot taking effect in his left arm and wounding him severely. The accused was held to bail by Justice CONNOLLY in the sum of $1,000.

JOHN ARNOUX, a colored man, who, for several years past, has been employed in obtaining from the printers the slips of drawings for the different policy shops in the City, has lodged with the Mayor the names of the printers. They were brought, yesterday, before the Mayor, and gave bail to appear for examination before the Recorder. The accused allege that they have not violated any statute. The examination was set down for Friday afternoon.

The parties arrested on Saturday night at the gambling house corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, were brought before the Mayor yesterday. Those who were caught gaming promised to avoid gambling houses in future, and were discharged; the proprietors gave bonds pledging themselves to pursue a more honest calling, and their sentence was suspended.

Sergeant CROFT, of the Mayor's Office, left for Richmond yesterday to bring back the man THOMAS who stands charged with kidnapping a colored boy named ANDERSON, in this City, and selling him into Slavery at the South.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for flour, which, however, did not vary much in value. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention, and Cotton was also in better request at firmer prices. Provisions were moderately inquired for, and holders claimed higher rates. Groceries were in fair demand at buoyant prices. In other branches of trade no remarkable alterations transpired.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Defeat of the Administration.

The House of Representatives has referred the President's Special Message on the Lecompton Constitution to a select Committee of *fifteen* members. This Committee is to be appointed by the Speaker, and is charged with the specific duty of inquiring into and reporting all the facts connected with the formation of this Constitution,—and with the voting upon it, both on the 21st of December, and the 4th of January,—the number of votes cast on each day, at each place of voting, the number of such votes that were fraudulent, if any, &c., &c.; and it has the power to send for persons and papers. The Senate referred the same Message to its own standing Committee on Territories, and *refused*, by a majority of six, to authorize that Committee to take testimony in regard to the matters of fact upon which it is expected to report.

There will be little difference of opinion as to which of the two houses has best consulted its own dignity, and paid most deference to public sentiment and to the principles of justice, in this matter. The Senate has distinctly and deliberately refused to authorize an inquiry into facts of the utmost importance, touching the accession of a new State to the Union. It yields a blind, reckless and unprincipled obedience to the dictation of the Executive,—not daring even to inquire into the truth of the facts upon which that dictation claims to rest. The House of Representatives has evinced greater independence and shown itself more worthy of its position as the agent and representative of the people. It was due to justice, to public sentiment and to every principle of Republican freedom, that Kansas should not be brought into the Union without at least understanding, from authentic sources, that her people, actually as well as constructively, desired admission under the Constitution which is presented in their name. It would have been an outrage upon Democracy, and a precedent of the most dangerous character, to take so important a step as this without some more reliable basis of action than the technical sophistries of the President's Message.

The Washington *Union*, as will be seen by an article which we copy elsewhere, denounces, with the most envenomed bitterness, the foreseen action of the House in ordering this Committee. It stigmatizes as traitors and renegades those Democrats who have ventured upon such a step, in spite of the Presidential displeasure. It is not easy to see what plausible reasons the official organ can devise for so virulent an opposition to this measure of inquiry. Its object is solely and exclusively to ascertain, as a matter of *fact*, whether the people of Kansas are or are not, in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. If they are, the Committee will so report, and Congress will unquestionably admit the State. If they are not in favor of that Constitution,—would the *Union* be in favor of its adoption by Congress? Does the President insist upon bringing Kansas into the Union, even if her people are opposed thereto? If not, why object to an inquiry which shall determine the fact? The *Union's* heated resentment of an investigation, betrays the fear that it will disclose facts fatal to the President's assumptions.

The whole country owes a debt of gratitude to those Democrats who have spurned the dictation of party power, when it came in conflict with their convictions of justice and of right. They have merited and will receive universal approbation for the patriotism and independence which have marked their action. And if the Democratic party can be saved from the ruin which President BUCHANAN's most extraordinay policy threatens to bring upon it, it will be through their timely and efficient interposition in this critical emergency.

The Kansas contest in Congress is not ended, but its crisis has passed. The Committee will present to Congress an array of facts which will deprive all who keep up any pretence of reason and principle, of every pretext in sustaining the Lecompton fraud. The President's position is humiliating. He came into power with a large majority in both Houses of Congress pledged to his support. Before its first session is half over, it has voted against him upon a cardinal point of his policy, against the most strenuous exercise of his influence, the most lavish use of his patronage and the boldest menaces of power. He has displayed an "alacrity in sinking" which is without a parallel in the history of the country. PIERCE's position, at the same period of his administration, was far stronger and infinitely more respectable.

The Political Future.

We have already commented on the debate between Senators SEWARD and HALE, as affording an indication of divergence among politicians who have recently acted together, in reference to questions which will demand attention in the immediate future. Mr. SEWARD, in that debate, said that he regarded the battle as "already over,"—that an absolute preponderance in the Federal Government was already secured to the Free States, and that neither the Administration nor anybody else could prevent this preponderance from being steadily increased hereafter. This opinion, coming from one holding so prominent a position as Mr. SEWARD, is not likely to pass unchallenged. If it should be generally adopted by the Republican Party, it would naturally lead to other issues than those growing out of Slavery, and would tend to give that party more or less of a national character.

It is evident that the Republican Party will be divided upon the soundness of Senator SEWARD's position. Mr. HALE has already declared his dissent from it in the Senate. The Albany *Evening Journal*, which owes its power as a leading party organ to the fact that its Editor always disregards personal claims whenever they come in conflict with the advantage and success of the party, pronounces Mr. SEWARD's speech able and statesmanlike. On the other hand, the *Tribune*,—which represents the ultra Anti-Slavery wing of the Republican Party,—thus speaks of the same speech:

> "What precise 'battle' is here referred to we cannot say; but if it be the battle between Slavery and Freedom, we do not share the sanguine anticipations of our Senator. On the contrary, we consider this battle so far from being 'over,' that *it is barely begun*. The fact that such a measure as the Lecompton Constitution is now before Congress, with a strong probability that it will go through, is strikingly at war with the Senator's exultation.
>
> But 'we are fighting for *a majority of Free States*,' says Governor SEWARD. That, certainly, is not the limit of *our* aspiration. We desire not merely a majority of nominally Free States, but *that every State shall be thoroughly Free and devoted to the cause of universal Freedom*. A majority of such Free States as California, or even New-Jersey or Indiana, would be a very poor reward for the martyrdom of all the noble spirits, from LOVEJOY, at Alton, to PHILLIPS, at Leavenworth, who have freely rendered up their lives in testimony to the wrong and curse of Slavery. 'Free States' have mobbed, howled down, rotten-egged and bludgeoned men and women for peacefully exposing and reproving our nation's guilt and shame in the matter of slaveholding. The Free State of New-York, less than twenty years ago, *approved Mr. Seward's letter opposing the repeal of the 'nine months' law,' under which slaves were then brought into and held in this State*; and the Free State of New-Hampshire, at a period nearly as recent, applauded Mr. HALE's participation in the breaking up of an Abolition meeting by intimidation and violence. These two statesmen are living witnesses of the great progress since made by our people in the appreciation and love of liberty for all; but we cannot realize that the end is so nigh as Gov. SEWARD seems to consider it. When the seats of MESSRS. MASON and HUNTER shall be filled by men holding the views and animated by the spirit of ELI THAYER and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD—when three or four Free States, carved out of Texas, shall be represented in Congress by Sewards and Hales (as they now are, not as they were twenty years ago)—when regenerated Mexico and Central America shall be suing for admission into our Union on the free basis of the immortal Ordinance of '87—and when it shall be as fashionable and profitable for unprincipled, ambitious politicians to be outspoken, consistent champions of Equal Human Rights as it now is for them to be 'Conservative' and 'National'—then may we share in the jubilant expectations of Gov. Seward. At present, we cannot."

This carefully-worded article not only evinces a studied distrust of Mr. SEWARD, but indicates the intention of the *Tribune* to do all in its power to carry the Republican Party to the platform of the out-and-out Abolitionists. It aims not only at the predominance of the Free States, and of Free principles in the Federal Government, but it seeks, also, to "make *every* State thoroughly free and devoted to the cause of universal Freedom."

We hazard little in saying that the Republican Party, as such, will not follow this lead or assent to this definition of its principles and purposes. The Republican Party has never been committed to Abolitionism. It has steadily and uniformly disclaimed the intention, and disavowed the right, of interfering with Slavery in any State by whose laws it is authorized and sustained. It stood upon this ground in 1856,—and derived from this position all its strength and popularity as a national and constitutional party. It has always repelled the imputation, cast upon it by its enemies, of waging war upon Slavery, in any other than its federal relations,—and was in turn justly and uniformly repudiated by the Abolitionists as not standing upon their ground, or aiming at objects at all within the sphere of their ultimate intentions. WENDELL PHILLIPS, at a recent Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, declared that he "*despised* the Republican Party," because it was not, and never could be, an Abolition party;—and in this he only expressed the general sentiment of Anti-Slavery men.

We do not doubt that a very large portion of those who acted with the Republicans in 1856 are Abolitionists in principle, and joined the Republican Party only because they saw no good practical results likely to follow adherence to their own. These men will do all in their power to carry the Republicans to the *Tribune's* ground. If they succeed they will deprive it of its hold upon the public confidence of the North, and will prepare the way for the *national* Democratic Party which is very likely to be organized upon the Douglas platform, and in opposition to the sectional faction into which the Administration party is rapidly sinking. This would divide the North substantially between the Abolitionists and the National Democrats—who would be joined by the more conservative portion of the Republicans and by the great body of the late American Party. Of course the prospect of such a reorganization of parties depends greatly upon contingencies; but if the Administration persists in its present course, it will very certainly destroy the Democratic Party of the North and render a reconstruction of it, under the lead of Senator DOUGLAS and upon more liberal grounds, inevitable.

We do not believe that any party, aiming avowedly at the abolition of Slavery "in every State," can obtain the support of any large portion of the people in any section of the country. Slavery is universally felt to be a local institution,—the creature of local law,—and it will be left to the control of the States in which it exists. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, that it is recognized and maintained by the Constitution, has done something doubtless to bring it within political reach of the Abolitionists. But that decision will have little effect upon the public mind and consequently little influence upon the organization of political parties. The mass of the people know very well that they cannot interfere with Slavery in the Southern States without a flagrant breach of the Constitution and a certain dissolution of the Union; and they are not willing to hazard such results for the accomplishment of any political purpose whatever.

France and the Emperor.

The full details which have now reached us of the recent attempt upon the life of NAPOLEON III., come accompanied with many premonitions of the effects which that attempt is likely to produce upon the domestic administration, and the foreign policy of the French Empire. It is impossible for any intelligent American to look with indifference upon the progress of any extreme theories towards absolute supremacy in the councils of Europe, for we have in this country a daily experience of the mischief and the dangers inherent in the unqualified application of political doctrines and social ideas to the practical affairs and the actual relations of mankind. At this very moment the President of the United States, backed by an angry and resolute sectional party, is risking the peace, and, it may be, the very existence of the nation, to achieve the barren triumph of a political theory in the face of admitted facts, the gravest and the most menacing possible.

The speech which the Emperor NAPOLEON delivered at the opening of the French Chambers; the measures already taken in regard to a portion of the Press of Paris; the avowed determination of the French Government to increase the strength of "repressive law," and the reported appeals which the Government has addressed to the Governments of Belgium and England on the subject of political refugees, and their rights in neutral or allied countries, must therefore awaken the most serious apprehensions of new impending difficulties in the politics of Europe, and of fresh catastrophes threatening the balance of power and the relations of commerce throughout the world. The infamous attempt of the misguided ORSINI and his confederates upon the life of NAPOLEON has justly provoked the indignation of all civilized men, of whatever shade of opinion. We shall not say that it was worse than a crime, in being a blunder—for it was both a blunder and a crime of the first magnitude. It was a crime against the human family, for it involved the massacre of many innocent persons, not as a contingency, but as a necessary incident of its perpetration, whatever might be its issue upon the one life for which the conspirators thirsted. It was conceived in the spirit of ROBESPIERRE, and executed with the temper of MARAT. It was a blunder in the service of the republican cause, for its atrocious fame has passed over throughout Europe as a blight and a brand upon the Republican Party, and it has enlisted the sympathies of thousands of the generous and the brave in the support of a dynasty which had rested heretofore almost exclusively upon the interests of the self-seeking and the timid.

No Imperial Government, it will be said, and truly said, can be more dastardly or more cruel than the rule of men who could plot and execute the infernal plan of the Rue Lepelletier. We may well be allowed to doubt whether any cheers so spontaneous and so warm have ever greeted the ruler of the French as those which welcomed himself and his lovely Empress to the *salle* of the Grand Opera, and followed them along the brilliant lines of the Boulevards and the Rue de la Paix, to their palace of the Tuileries, on the night of the 14th of January. Never were the opportunities of his great position so splendid as at the hour of this great peril and this marvelous escape. With an army about his throne whose military loyalty we may believe to be typified in the person of that one lancer of the Guard who stood to his arms with death at his heart, a worthy modern rival of the Roman sentinel found standing still, a skeleton in armor, at the gates of disinterred Pompeii, after a watch of 1,800 years; with a people beneath him awakened afresh to the value of order and of peace by the thrilling moment in which peace and order both were threatened once again; and with all Europe convinced anew of the fearful perils that lurk beyond the shadow of his imperial sceptre, the Emperor was never so truly strong as then, so absolutely master of France and of his own policy. He had but to contrast the desperate fanaticism of the democratic propagadna with the calm spectacle of a just and fearless authority, to paralyze the nerves of republican vitality throughout the half of Europe. He has chosen rather to balance the extreme policy of his antagonists with a policy as extreme. He might have made the foreign assassins who assailed his life thrice odious in the eyes of France by isolating them in their frenzy and their sin. He has chosen rather to avail himself of their madness as an excuse for crushing what still remained of free thought and of free speech among his own subjects, and has identified the defeat of an Italian conspiracy with a fresh humiliation of the intellect of France. Seen from the distance of three thousand miles, this action of the Emperor presages more of trouble than of peace; augurs more of passion than of power. When NAPOLEON III. appeals to the history of "France and England to prove that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long *as there exists in the country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government*," he forgets that the most obstinately skeptical faction that ever took root on English soil never succeeded in overthrowing the English Government till the uncompromising STRAFFORD set himself to work to carry out "thoroughly" the scheme of a consolidated power, and that at this hour the "obstinate faction" of Chartism is disarmed of all its force by the enlightened indifference of the public mind. He forgets too, it would seem, that in France itself the Imperial Government of his uncle and exemplar fell at last, not because it was assailed from without, but because France was weary of a rule without reason and of an authority beyond appeal.

It appears to us that there is a sound warning for France, as well as a sound plea for Italy, in the following language used by the leading journal of Sardinia in alluding to the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier: "The authors of this atrocity appear to be Italians, and this unhappy circumstance must once more draw the eyes of Europe upon the Peninsula, for the country from which the disciples of the dagger so continually emerge must have something rotten at its heart—something so terribly rotten that Europe may well interfere to pluck it forth by the roots. And its roots are set in the demoralizing influence of despotic and immoral authority—of authority sustained, directly or indirectly, in a senseless and fatal policy, by the power of foreign bayonets." We need do no more than allude to the terms in which the Count DE MORNY, speaking for the Legislative Council, suffered himself to allude to the protection afforded by England to the refugees of the Continent. For the folly of his creature the Emperor can hardly be held responsible, and no American can permit himself to believe that anything like a concerted attempt is likely to be made by the Governments of the Continent upon the sacred hospitality of that island, which is the last strong bulwark of the freedom that we prize beyond the seas. A serious call upon England to unite with France, Austria and Russia, for the purpose of "driving Democracy from Europe," would awaken echoes and provoke replies which a Count DE MORNY can hardly be expected to anticipate, but of which a man like NAPOLEON III. must fully understand the bearing and the extent.

It is one thing to rejoice in the downfall of a murderous conclave of plotters and fanatics. It is quite another thing to exalt a company of sycophants and pretorians. And, if anything could dampen our satisfaction in the discomfiture of the LEDRU ROLLINS and the MAZZINIS, with their victims and tools, the ORSINIS and the PIERRIS, it would be the sacrifice of so great a victory to the plans of a DE MORNY, and the theories of a GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

Our Social Manners.

The episode which occurred on Saturday morning, in the House of Representatives at Washington, has a social, as well as political aspect, which a sensitive people like ourselves would do well to consider. We allude to the probable effect of these "little difficulties" upon the world's opinion of ourselves and of our civilization. Of course, we think it right, before we say a word on the subject, to protest that we need not care a sixpence about the world's opinion. Lords of the Alleghanies and the Cordilleras, of the Mississippi and the Hudson, of the broadest lakes and the most interminable prairies of the earth, we naturally ought to despise and contemn the effete criticism of all the human race besides. Our innumerable banks and our indefinite railways make us independent of foreign nations, as of foreign cash. Unfortunately, however, all things are not as they should be, even in our model country, and we practically do care a great deal more than we are always ready to admit, what Englishmen and Frenchmen say of our manners and customs. We are always on the look-out for any little scrap of comment upon us that a foreigner happens to let drop. If it is favorable, we purr beneath it, like a well-stroked cat—if unfavorable, our fury is a frightful thing to see. The faintest insinuation that our men are not all "high toned" and chivalrous, and our women not all graceful and handsome, throws us into convulsions. If a roving English tourist hints that somebody he met at Washington eats peas with his knife, the peaceful relations of the two countries are immediately endangered. If a London penny-a-liner throws out an insinuation that the stewed prunes on board a Collins steamer are not so good as on the Cunard line, the whole nation rises in frenzy. In short, there is not a fool or knave, from Maine to California, who is not sure of having his absurdities or rascalities defended to the death by the whole of this Republic, if he can only get a foreigner to print unkind remarks about them.

Such being the state of affairs, the manners and customs of our leading men, upon whom the eyes of the world are most apt to fall, really assume a portentous importance. What is to be done, if our Solons won't conduct themselves with propriety? If they will treat themselves in the Legislative halls to "a rough-and-tumble and drag-out fight," *Punch* will make fun of us, the London *Times* will jeer at us, and many of the rotten and worn-out Aristocracies of the Old World, whom we despise in our hearts, will say that there are no gentlemen among us. Here for half a century we have been bragging to all Europe of the exquisite polish and chivalric refinement of our Southern seaboard planters, of our Carolinian Huguenots and our Virginian cavaliers. We gave up the Yankees; from the sons of the Roundheaded Puritans nobody could look for anything better than *gaucherie* and inquisitive impertinence. But our "proud answer to the despot and the tyrant," to the old fogies of London, and Paris, and Vienna, when they boasted of their society and their manners, was a warning to wait till his fortunate stars should bring him into contact with the chivalry of the Old Dominion or the Palmetto State. We had gradually convinced ourselves and almost all the world as well, that our rice-swamps and our tobacco-fields were stocked with a noble army of plantation Bayards and of "mute, inglorious" Sidneys. It was a dreadful shock to all of us that BROOKS, of the line of BUTLER, gave when he behaved like a pot-house bully in the Senate Chamber, and listening lords and ladies of his native State applauded. People began to think our "chivalry" in some way connected with the celebrated "Mrs. Harris," but we tried to stifle all their doubts by asserting that BROOKS had derogated through overmuch drink, and that it was only very vulgar people who clubbed together to buy him canes. And now comes up Mr. KEITT, another "gentleman" of our "well-known style," and plunges us into a worse scrape than the first. He really has behaved so very much like a man who has been bred "behind" the bar, and so very unlike a man who has been accustomed to behave himself in decent company, that unless we can make it appear beyond a doubt that he always was considered a low fellow even at home, and that they sent him to Congress to get him out of the way, we may be obliged to go to war to prove that we are a well-bred people; unless, indeed, we adopt a hint from the "World's Exhibition," and, as soon as Kansas shall have been fairly pacified, pick up a few specimens of the "real high-toned chivalric gentleman," and send them over properly ticketed, guaranteed and indorsed, to be shown at [illegible] rooms or the *Conservatoire*, under the supervision of the United States Minister.

ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES.—The decision of Comptroller CHURCH, refusing to audit a charge by a Justice of the Supreme Court for making a report and certifying notes in case of a capital conviction, which decision we published yesterday, is undoubtedly correct. It is on the ground that the Constitution permits no payment to Judges beyond their salary of $2,500 per annum. The practice of claiming extra allowances is liable to great abuse, if not essentially an abuse in itself; and the Comptroller has done a valuable service in thus checking it, for the Judiciary is especially bound to keep its skirts clean.

Yet it is due to justice in this connection to say that the compensation allowed to Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court is inadequate. No man is fit for a seat in those tribunals who cannot command a law practice worth double the salary, and no lawyer can be taken away from his practice for a term of eight years without losing it. Let the salary be increased—not, indeed, to equal the professional receipts of eminent lawyers, for something is to be credited on account of the distinction of judicial station, but to such an extent that temptation to claim doubtful extra allowances shall be done away. Mr. CHURCH deserves credit for the stand he has taken, and the more especially since the case was one in which his sympathies must have been adverse to the exercise of his legal judgment and official duty.

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS—EXPLANATIONS.—It will be seen that Mr. KEITT apologized yesterday, for his gross breach of order in the House of Representatives on Saturday morning. He takes fully and unreservedly upon himself all the blame of that disgraceful occurrence, confessing himself the aggressor, and acknowledging the full weight of responsibility attaching to the fracas. We feel bound to commend his candor, and trust that the lesson he has received may be of use to him hereafter.

Mr. K. says at the close of his explanation that he cannot tell whether he was struck or not. This oblivion on his part is good evidence that Mr. GROW performed his part in the encounter effectually and well.

Financial—Explanatory Note from Mr. George Peabody.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. [illegible], 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a TIMES, dated late in December, you state as follows:

> "We are informed on authority whose accuracy we have every reason to credit, that the amount of bills which the house of Peabody & Co. had under acceptance, for which assistance was obtained from the Bank of England, exceeded the almost incredible sum of six millions sterling."

With few exceptions I have observed, with great pleasure, that the course my house pursued during the pecuniary pressure brought upon them by the panic in the United States, and the inability of American friends to fulfill engagements, has been much commended by the American Press, and their sympathy thus shown has been extended to myself and partners for promptly adopting a course which not only protected our own credit, but saved many of our correspondents in the United States from consequences that would have been considered a calamity throughout the whole country.

The respectability of your journal and the high credit you give to your informer in the article quoted, is calculated to do great injury to my house and to American credit generally, for if the acceptances of my firm had amounted to six millions sterling, as you state, it would have been but just to place it in the same rank with the Borough Bank of Liverpool, and Great Western of Scotland, and myself and partners pronounced as unworthy of confidence for the future. The facts are as follows:

About the 20th November, when the money panic in the United States and Europe was raging, and anticipated commercial difficulties were still more appalling, my house considered it wise and prudent to adopt a course which would effectually protect its own credit and save many correspondents, who were unable to meet engagements by remittance, from inconvenience and loss. The acceptances of my house at that time were £2,300,000, (not £6,000,000,) and our application to the bank was for a loan, on good securities, for £800,000, should so much be required. The application was acceded to, and within a few weeks after we took £300,000, depositing securities of our own for the same. Up to this time we have taken no more than the £300,000, although the securities deposited amount to a much larger sum, and since that time my house has paid more than £1,500,000 of the £2,300,000 acceptances out, as stated, at the time of its application to the banks. We will further remark that the strength of our principal correspondents is such that our losses on the acceptances above stated, given on their account, will, comparatively, be but trifling.

In justice to my house, and to American credit generally, I think the facts stated should be known to the American public, and they are at your service for that purpose.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,
GEORGE PEABODY.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The *Journal of Commerce*, of yesterday, says:

> "At 4 o'clock this morning a full-grown and vigorous mosquito made its appearance in the editorial room of this paper."

It is not added whether or not the vigorous addition to their editorial room was immediately set to work, but if there should be any stinging remarks in the columns of our grave cotemporary we shall know how to account for them.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, the newly-appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, delivers his inaugural address this evening at Mozart Hall. Persons interested in the studies of his department, will embrace the opportunity to hear him; and those not specially versed in them may rest assured that no one is more capable of discussing them in a style adapted to a popular audience, than he.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—The Police are on the track of a rascal who on Saturday forged two [illegible], one a check for $4,000 on the Mercantile Bank purporting to be drawn by the New-York [illegible] and Packing Company, and the other a check for [illegible] on the Continental Bank. The check on the Mercantile Bank was executed exceedingly well, and the forger, having had it certified at the Bank, sold it in Wall-street for sovereigns, but before the money was paid inquiries were made at the Bank and of the supposed drawers, and the forgery was discovered. Meantime the forger eluded the brokers, but instead of leaving the City he took the second check to the Continental Bank and drew the money on it in [illegible] and $100 bills. Yesterday he was in Wall-street again changing the bills for other currency. [illegible] & Co. changed $2,000 for him and Thompson $1,000.

[illegible]

Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Philadelphia.

Speeches by [illegible] and others [illegible]

[illegible] Monday, Feb. 8.

A [illegible] meeting was held [illegible] J. W. Forney, Esq., for [illegible]

The [illegible] resolutions adopted: [illegible]

Resolved, That we express the earnest hope that Congress and the President will unite in sending back the villainous Constitution to the bona fide citizens of Kansas for their [illegible] or ratification.

Resolved, [illegible] as the desire of three-fourths of the Democracy of Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, whose opinions on this [illegible] subject it is their duty to consult [illegible] the rights of the [illegible] in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and [illegible] by the Cincinnati Platform.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the sentiments of Governor Wise, Senator Douglas, Governor Walker, Secretary Stanton, Hon. Mr. Haskin, and their [illegible] in Congress, in reference to popular sovereignty, and pledge them our earnest support in their patriotic efforts to maintain our institutions in their republican simplicity, as developed in the doctrine of State rights.

Mr. Forney, on taking the Chair, said that when he first came to the city Mr. Buchanan's friends could be counted by hundreds. He (Forney) had hoisted up the flag of popular sovereignty in the Press with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Buchanan. He then spoke of the [illegible] of power [illegible] out the men who [illegible] composed the Democratic Party. He said: "We raise our voices, not to petition or to implore, but to protest against forcing a Constitution upon a people rejected three times. We are to say to our representatives that if they choose to make this test upon the people, when the election comes off the people may choose to make [illegible]." In his speech Mr. Forney [illegible] referred to Messrs. Douglas, Walker, Stanton and Wise, calling forth immense applause.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, but, as there was not a quorum present, adjourned till 12½ o'clock.

[illegible]

By Mr. [illegible], relative to a Foundling Hospital.

By Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

By Mr. Chambers, to suppress gambling in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. Dwyer, to regulate the Brooklyn Ferries. Also, to lay out as a park a portion of Brooklyn Heights; also, relative to King's County prisons.

By Mr. [illegible], to secure more equal assessment of real estate.

By Mr. [illegible], to incorporate the Continental Railroad Company.

Mr. Law moved to make the repeal of the Canal Auditor bill the special order for Feb. 25. Laid over.

The bill amending the act incorporating the companies formed for the navigation of lakes and rivers was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

[illegible]

By Mr. Adams, compelling Receivers of suspended Insurance Corporations to pay over the funds.

By Mr. [illegible]

By Mr. J. H. [illegible], to abolish military fines.

By Mr. [illegible], to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

[illegible]

By Mr. [illegible], for raising a Committee of Investigation to inquire if any members of the Metropolitan Police have been taxed for any purpose, or have paid any bonus for appointment, and to whom. Laid over.

By Mr. [illegible], calling upon the Connecticut Boundary Commission for an immediate report.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] moved that the Superintendent of the Bank Department furnish the names of all Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount re[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Lawrence alluded to an article in the Tribune, referring to the arrangements by which Mr. Alvord's election was secured; and moved a Committee of Inquiry,—the Committee to be composed all of Re[illegible]

Mr. Law said this Committee was moved at his request, and he hoped there would be a searching inquiry.

Mr. Hutchinson opposed the proposed constitution of the Committee. It was an insult to the Republican members.

Mr. [illegible] hoped the Committee would be raised. Reporters should not have unnecessary liberties.

Mr. Lawrence said this matter involved the character of the whole House, and the proposed Committee should be raised. It was high time that this unprincipled mode of libeling members should be brought to a stand. The friends of the Tribune and of the party which it supports, should sustain the motion.

Mr. Armstrong moved that the reporter of the Tribune be expelled from the floor.

Mr. Lawrence—This would be too prompt a procedure.

Mr. Walford remarked that he was assured that the regular reporter of the Tribune never wrote this letter. The charges of this letter were but copies of similar charges every session embodied in letters sent out from the Capitol.

Mr. Armstrong refused to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. [illegible] said the Tribune was the organ of the Black Republican Party, and he would hold the Black Republican Party responsible for what it said.

Mr. Chambers advocated the expulsion of the Tribune reporter.

Mr. [illegible] favored the original resolution. He could not see why the Press should be permitted to assail the public [illegible] with impunity. This assault was unworthy of any man. He could not believe the Tribune reporter wrote the letter complained of.

Mr. Van [illegible] thought a resolution of expulsion should follow, not precede, a trial. The original resolution was equally objectionable. It was not fair to make up any such Committee from one party. For himself, he would not be willing to act at the head of any such Committee.

Mr. [illegible] opposed the resolution of expulsion. He did not believe the Tribune reporter wrote the offensive matter, [illegible] the person who did so should be punished.

Mr. [illegible] opposed the resolution of expulsion. It would be hanging a man first and trying him afterwards.

Mr. [illegible] [illegible] to an old Scottish law, which allowed a man to be hung first and tried afterwards. [illegible]

[illegible] thought it would be wise to bring the matter before the House.

Mr. Craig moved to amend the amendment, so as to declare [illegible]

Mr. Warren wanted a Committee to report facts, but he was opposed to a resolution of expulsion before investigation.

Mr. Craig opposed a general Committee. It would be folly to give so much importance to anonymous charges. [illegible]

Mr. Armstrong did not believe the offensive article was written by the regular reporter of the Tribune, but by some other person who has the privilege of the floor.

[illegible]

Mr. McCarty was in favor of the original resolution and opposed to the amendment. [illegible]

Mr. Lamport had the highest regard for the Republican members of the House, and he had moved that this matter be submitted to them. He could not sit still while these charges were before the public. It should be investigated.

Mr. Lawrence consented to amend the resolution so that the Committee should be appointed as usual. So amended.

Messrs. Armstrong and Craig withdrew their amendments, and the original resolution, as amended, was passed.

The following is the Committee named by the Speaker: Messrs. [illegible], Lamport, Adams, Church, Duryea, Lewis. Adjourned.

Kansas Excitement in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 8.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. Randall, Republican, to instruct the Kansas Committee not to report on the 15th March.

Mr. McClure raised the point of order, that Committees having special questions referred to them, the House cannot instruct them relative thereto.

This was discussed for three hours, when it was decided that the point was not well taken by a vote of 29 to 56.

A motion was then made to adjourn, when new points of order were raised. Amid the excitement and confusion the motion to adjourn was declared carried by the Speaker, the members loudly demanding the Yeas and Nays.

Conviction of Dennis Sullivan at Oswego for Murder.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 8.

The trial of Dennis Sullivan for the murder of Joshua Hibbard near this city in August last, terminated on Saturday night, the Jury having brought in a verdict of guilty.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Westport correspondent of the Republican says that difficulties have again broken out at Fort Scott, Kansas, and that a requisition has been made on the Governor for troops.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 8—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer Indian, now due at this port from Liverpool with four days' later dates.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 8.

The screw steamship Westernport, of Cromwell's line, from Newport, arrived here at three o'clock this morning.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 8.

The United States mail steamship Columbia, Captain M. Berry, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

A Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting.

It will be seen from the following call, signed by several of the most prominent Democrats in the City, that an Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening next. We understand that Hon. F. P. Stanton will address the meeting:

"The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution of government which they have rejected, and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT,
GEORGE FORREST,
JAMES E. COOLEY,
GEO. H. BUTLER, and others.

Note from Hon. Horace F. Clark.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of the 5th inst., representing me as having said, in substance as follows:

"That of the voters I represented, not over 1,000 are in favor of Lecompton; *but that I should nevertheless vote for it, all the way through.*"

As I have never made any such remark, and as some persons regard a newspaper paragraph as presumptively true, I beg to make a most explicit contradiction, and to request for it the same publicity as was given to the statement in question.

I am yours, very respectfully,
H. F. CLARK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The dramatic version of "White Lies" appears to satisfy the public, and is announced for repetition to-night. The new burlesque of "The Lady of the Lions," at this theatre, is one of the happiest hits of the kind that has lately been put upon our stage. There is not so much rollicking wit and solemn waggery as Brougham has given us in his "Pocahontas," and "Columbus," for there is not the same opportunity for such contrasts of fun with serious subjects. The "Lady of Lyons" just verges on the ludicrous, and the "Lady of the Lions" has to go but just one step further to be ludicrous in the superlative degree. The piece was originally written for Mitchell's old Olympic, by Oliver Durivage, a very excellent eccentric comedian, now at the West; but it has been readapted to the present time, and is full of telling local hits. Burnett was most admirably made up as the mock general, and Peters as Beauseant, Jefferson as *Clod Meddlenot*, and Miss Wells as his mother, an Irish wash-woman, have the burden of the piece on their shoulders, and acquitted themselves in a most delightfully-absurd manner. Miss Mannering, too, as *Polly Ann*, burlesqued the extravagant exceedingly well. It was repeated for the third time at Jordan's benefit on Saturday night, and convulsed the house with laughter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This is the last week of Dan Rice's Great Show. An exhibition more curiously interesting has never been seen in New-York. In everything Mr. Rice aims to go beyond the traditions of the circus, and really succeeds in producing something new. To-night "A Dream of Chivalry" is promised, and we may fairly expect something unique and good of its kind. The programme contains a variety of other attractions.

THE POOR.—The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, an excellent Society, makes appeal to-day for further aid in extending the field of its operation. The demands upon the Society exceed its present resources; some fifteen thousand destitute persons having been reported within the past three weeks, in addition to the numbers previously recorded. The number of destitute persons, who are within reach of this Association, exceeds thirty-five thousand; and they are of the class who are loth to intrude their sufferings upon the public notice until forced to do so by actual want. They are mechanics and others who have had no employment during the Winter, and whose scanty means are exhausted. The case of these destitute people appeals to the sympathies of the charitable. Contributions may be sent to R. M. Hartley, No. 30 Bible House; to R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South-street, or to Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-street.

BURNT WHILE INTOXICATED.—Mary Hannigan, an Irish woman, fell on Saturday night, while intoxicated, into the fire, at her residence, and was severely burned. She was taken to the City Hospital.

[illegible]

LOSS OF [illegible].—[illegible]

[illegible]

The clipper-ship *Great Republic* was placed in the Victoria Docks, at London, on the 17th ult., drawing [illegible] feet on arrival, but she had since been lightened.

On the 31st December, the brig *Tamanda*, of and from Salem, for Africa, was spoken by the Geo. Langdon, at Liverpool, in lat. 35° N., long. [illegible] W., steering for St. Thomas under jurymasts, having been dismasted on the 21st Dec., but needing no assistance.

The New-York ship *De Witt Clinton*, from London for New-York, put back on the 18th ult., with loss of bowsprit, head, cutwater, foretopmast and main and mizzen-topgallant, in a squall, in lon. 23° W.

The schooner *Ella*, Capt. Reed, of and from Philadelphia, for Greenwich, put into Scatton Roads, Ireland, the 14th ult., the master having been washed overboard on the 7th. H. D. Burch, Chief Mate, was in charge.

THE DESCENT UPON THE GAMBLERS.—The Recorder, at the present time, is full of business. He has not only the Court of General Sessions to attend to, but, in his private office he has to look after the gamblers, whom Mayor Tiemann is determined to put down. *From day to day* cases of this nature are brought before him. Yesterday the case of [illegible] *vs.* [illegible] *et al.* postponed from Thursday last, came before him, and was adjourned till the 11th inst. The following affidavit of the active detective officer, under whose direction the complaint was made, was put in evidence:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Alfred Berney being duly sworn, says—I am acting sergeant of Police and detailed at the Mayor's office in this City; I made the arrest of the defendants on a warrant issued by Mayor Tiemann against them for gambling and dealing the game of faro on Friday, Jan. 29, 1858; I seized a faro bank, checks and cards and the apparatus generally used for that purpose; the faro box was on the table; they were only then playing faro among themselves; I have resided in this City about four years; I resided in Boston before I came here; I was a [illegible] in Boston; I was attached to the private Police in Boston; I was never regularly attached to the Police; I never received any pay for services as Policeman in Boston; I acted once with Marshal Tukey in the arrest of counterfeiters, and only once; I never acted with any one else there; I was never charged by any one with an offence either in Boston or elsewhere; I was once charged with an offence [illegible] Marshal Tukey; I was never charged with an offence but once in Boston; I decline to answer what the offence was, on the ground that the answer will degrade me in the eyes of the community; I was not in Marshal Tukey's office in any capacity whatever; I never knew that Marshal Tukey absconded from Boston for offences in which I was implicated with him; I have been to Boston since I left there publicly three or four times, and once stayed there three or four weeks; I have been seven months on the Police here; I had a warrant for the arrest of these defendants; when I arrested them I cannot say whether or not they were playing cards; money was on the table and [illegible]; I do not know of my own knowledge whether the game of faro has been played for a year past; I do not know that the gambling apparatus belonged to any one of these defendants.

ALFRED BERNEY.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1858.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

DR. COREY'S CHURCH.—*In the Baptist Church* corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. Sidney A. Corey, contradicted the statement of one of the morning papers, that arrangements had been made to lease the Church for two years to disaffected members of Dr. Tyng's Church, for $4,500 per annum, with a reservation that the Baptist congregation and its pastor should have the use of the Church in the evening. Such a movement is contemplated, occasioned by the financial difficulties of the Church, and negotiations have been entered into with parties who have invited from Boston a brother of Dr. Vinton to preach to them, but Mr. Vinton has not yet been heard from on the subject, and no definite arrangement has yet been made for leasing the Church.

DEATH OF CATO.—Cato Alexander, who for many years kept the celebrated out-of-town hotel on "Cato's Road," died last Friday, at his residence in Church-street, aged 77. Both "Cato's Hotel," and "Cato's Road" have long since disappeared, but the remembrance of the "Hot, spiced rums," and other "warming beverages" for the preparation of which Cato was so famous, still lingers in the memory of many old citizens, who went out sowing their wild oats years ago.

Among the "Rules for the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New-York," recently issued by Recorder Barnard and Judge Russell, (p. 4,) is the following:

"The placing upon the calendar of an indictment for trial, within two days after it has been found; the absence or sickness of a material witness; the absence of counsel from the City, or of his sickness, or of his actual engagement at the time of such application, to postpone in another Court, are recognized as grounds for applications to postpone trials. Provided, that absence or sickness, or actual engagement of counsel, shall only be received once as a ground for postponement."

Personal.

A correspondent of the Boston *Courier* sets forth the facts of Mr. Monti's translation of Guerrazzi's novel of *Beatrice Cenci*—a work of which two editions are in market, by rival New-York publishers. The writer of the communication in the *Courier* claims for Mr. Monti, from personal knowledge, the credit of a prior translation of the work. His edition is that of Rudd & Carleton. This translation was begun two *years ago, but publication was postponed from last* Fall in consequence of the financial troubles. Mr. Monti has the credit of introducing Guerrazzi's works to the public in advance of others.

General H. Stevens, Commandant of the Fourth Brigade of Illinois militia, comprising the Counties of Hancock and McDonough, and who took an active part in the Mormon war in that State a few years ago, has tendered himself and force to the President to fight the Mormons in Utah.

Brigham Young, individually, it is said, owns *not one inch of land in the city of Florence*. As trustee of the Mormon church he holds about six acres on the northern outskirts of the city, called the "Mormon Reserve," and four lots in the city.

Private accounts received from Mr. Prescott's most intimate friends say that in the opinion of his physicians he "will have immediate relief from the attack, and be able to do most things in life as he has done before." He says himself, however, that he has had his first warning.

Obituary.

Mrs. Ramsay, mother of Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, died very suddenly at Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday evening, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. [illegible].

Major John P. Gaines, Ex-Governor of the Territory of Oregon, whose death was announced by the last arrival from the Pacific side, was formerly a resident of Boone County, Ky. When war was declared to exist with Mexico, he was among the first to volunteer his services to his country. He was commissioned a major. In 1847, while absent in Mexico, he was elected to Congress from his (the tenth) district of that State. He served two sessions. In 1850 President Fillmore tendered him the Governorship of Oregon.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN TWO GANGS OF BALTIMORE ROWDIES.—Another of those disgraceful exhibitions which have been too often enacted took place about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon on [illegible] Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore-street. It appears that for some time past a feud had existed between the runners with the Lafayette and Columbian fire companies, and they have had several battles [illegible] hundred and fifty strong on each side, armed with horse pistols and revolvers. They were composed of boys from twelve years of age up to manhood, and for a time the battle was waged with determination to take life. There was but one police officer present, and he did all in his power to stop the combatants. While the fight was going on, a lad of thirteen years, named John [illegible], who resided with his widowed mother at No. [illegible] Concord-street, and who was betting on the side of the Columbia runners, fell, mortally wounded. This brought the fight to a close, and the combatants fled in every direction. A carriage was procured and the boy was taken to his home, but died before he reached it.—*Sun of Monday.*

[illegible] Against Inquiring into the Lecompton Business.

From the Washington Union.

We do not complain that the Republicans are factious, tricky, and willful upon the question which is now before Congress. It is their stock in trade; it is their capital. They got up the quarrel four years ago upon it, and have prosecuted it ever since with bitterness, perseverance, and a total disregard of consequences. They ridiculed and abused our platform at Cincinnati. They traduced and vilified our candidates, local and national. They went into the canvass of 1856 upon this Kansas programme. It is the soul of their party. Without it they have no party. They live to-day; they are scattered and disgraced to-morrow. We do not expect them to give up all they possess—to surrender their whole. But we are equally surprised and mortified at the *attitude of those Democrats who have heretofore stood by the cause of the Democracy through all its trials*; who have shared in its triumphs and its honors, and who are now promoted to be the engineers and firemen of the opposition. Foremost among the renegades is Mr. Harris, of Illinois.

The Lecompton Constitution was not before the House. The reference proposed, in point of fact, was the President's Message. Without a word of debate—without a moment for examination or deliberation upon the Message or the Constitution itself—Mr. Harris, a professed advocate of non-intervention—a professed Democrat—a professed disciple of territorial and State sovereignty, in league with the opposition, receiving and giving counsel—moves a resolution by which it is proposed to ascertain through a committee of Congress, *whether the Constitution just ratified "is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas."* Mr. Harris did not leave his resolution open for discussion, that its monstrous pretensions might be exposed. No; that would not do. The House and the country would be told that his measure was intended only by legerdemain to defeat the admission of the new State. What process, for instance, would the Committee adopt to ascertain the will of the majority of the people of Kansas? Would they subpœna them to answer? Would they sit in judgment upon their right to vote? Would they require an oath with the answer? Did faction ever originate a more unmitigated scheme of nonsense and trash than that which conceived the idea of dispatching a Committee of Congress to *practice an expression of the will of the people of a State upon matters purely local?* Was it necessary to the execution of this work, too, that the voice of the House should be suppressed; that the Committee should spring from an ambush, to do impossible things, in violation of the rights of a distant people, in contempt of every maxim of practical life, and of the principles of the Democratic Party? Above all, was it necessary that this movement, which has the allegiance of every Republican in the House, *should be headed by a professional Democrat, and supported by a little corporal's guard of followers of the same character?* We appeal to the Democracy of the country to vindicate its honor and its name from the blot which now rests upon them by this act of folly and treachery on the part of Mr. Harris and his associates.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of the Americans presented at the French Court by the American Minister, Jan. 15, 1858:

Hon. John M. Botts, Va.;
Hon. Ballard Preston, Va.;
Dr. Douglas [illegible], Pa.;
Mr. Barnett Rhett, S. C.;
Mr. Charles and Miss Amory, Boston;
Mr. Joseph Dunn, Va.;
Dr. Junius Williams, Tenn.;
Mr. [illegible], N. Y.;
Mr. Hoffman, Md.;
Mr. R. W. [illegible], Penn.;
Dr. J. H. Dunn, La.;
Mrs. and Miss [illegible], N. Y.;
Dr. W. L. and Miss Wells, Conn.;
Mrs. Lewis, N. Y.;
Messrs. Geo. and James Dorr, N. Y.;
Dr. J. J. [illegible], Ga.;
Dr. P. E. Griffin, S. C.;
Mr. Daniel LeRoy, N. Y.;
Dr. J. W. Crane, N. Y.;
Lieut. Wilcox, U. S. A.;
Mr. Edmund Robinson, Philadelphia;
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Dewey, Cal.;
Miss [illegible], N. Y.;
Mr. J. F. Griswold, Ohio;
Mr. Duncan McDonald;
Mr. Frank [illegible], N. Y.;
Mr. W. B. [illegible], Mass.;
Dr. W. B. Whitehead, Va.;
Mrs. W. H. [illegible], N. Y.;
Mrs. T. F. Meagher, N. Y.;
Mr. Pierre McCarty, N. Y.;
Mr. Chas. Hatton, N. Y.;
Mr. H. N. [illegible], N. Y.;
Miss Green, N. Y.;
Mr. John A. Pell, N. Y.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Jan. 7 to Jan. 21, 1858:

NEW-YORK.

J. S. Kendall,
Samuel Whitney,
S. C. Kellogg,
E. Jaraway,
S. Halsey and family,
W. H. Tileston,
Dr. E. Prelerre & family,
C. L. [illegible],
E. E. Balcom,
W. [illegible],
M. L. S. Brown,
J. J. Townsend,
C. M. Hinman,
W. Whitewright, Jr.,
E. Hoe and family,
J. Matthews,
T. D. [illegible],
G. W. Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.

M. M. Reese,
Geo. T. Simpson.

OHIO.

[illegible] B. Johnston,
[illegible] W. Whiting,
Dr. J. P. Noyes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. J. T. Talbot and wife,
W. H. Preston,
[illegible] Tucker, Va.,
A. H. Neale, Md.,
W. Armory,
J. J. Goodwin, Conn.,
W. S. Gurnee, Ill.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE HOMICIDE—VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONER.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, on the body of John Dooley, who was stabbed on *Sunday morning with a sword-cane, by* Martin Dowd, at the tenement house, No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street.

John Dooley, a son of the deceased, was the first witness. He testified that about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, he was in bed in his room on the first floor of No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, opposite the rooms occupied by Dowd, the prisoner; he was suddenly awakened by hearing loud talking and other noise in Dowd's bar-room; hearing his father cry out to some one "Let go of me," he jumped from bed, and after going into the hall, saw his father and the prisoner clinch; he separated them, and sending Dowd into his room, took his father up stairs with him; he went into his own room, and everything was quiet for about twenty minutes, when Dowd came up stairs and clinched with his father a second time; they fell into his room, his father being underneath; he noticed that his father was bleeding from the mouth; he took hold of Dowd and pulled him off, when the latter went at once down stairs; it was soon apparent that his father was dying; he did not know then that his father had been stabbed; he went immediately for a doctor, but when he returned his father was dead.

Thomas Conway testified that the deceased and his wife boarded with him; about 11 o'clock Saturday night he went into Dowd's bar-room, and Dowd appeared to be under the influence of liquor; the prisoner was quarrelsome, and wanted to pick a quarrel with him; he went out of the place, fearing for his personal safety if he remained; he did not see the commencement of the difficulty between the prisoner and the deceased; he saw the deceased fall in the hall just after being stabbed; the deceased was not intoxicated.

Honora Conway testified to the prisoner being intoxicated and quarrelsome; she heard the deceased, ask, "Who is making that noise?" To which the prisoner replied, "You G—d d—d son of a b—h, if you come here I will knock the head off from you;" she afterwards saw a sword cane in the hands of the prisoner; Dowd came up stairs and struck the deceased, when the latter fell; the prisoner dropped his weapon and then picked it up and went into his room; the deceased was taken into his room and died there.

Joseph Ryan testified that he was aroused about half-past two o'clock by a noise below; taking a lighted candle in one hand and a poker in the other, he went down stairs; his son told him he had better look out, as Dowd had a dagger in his hand; he did not see the rencontre between the prisoner and deceased.

John Ryan, the son of the previous witness, stated that he saw the prisoner put his hand behind his back and draw a dagger from beneath his coat and stab the deceased in the breast; he saw the dagger distinctly; after stabbing the deceased Dowd put the dagger under his coat again.

Maria J. Ryan and *James W. O'Connor* gave their testimony. No additional evidence of importance was elicited from them.

Drs. Finnell, O'Halon and *Ferguson* testified that they had made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, and that he died from being stabbed through the pericardium.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That John Dooley, the deceased, came to his death by a stab in the heart with a dagger in the hands of Martin Dowd, at No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, Feb. 7, 1858." On the [illegible] of the verdict Dowd was examined by the Coroner. He stated that he was [illegible] In relation to the charge he said: "Mr. Dooley, the deceased, his son, and his son's wife struck me and dragged me out of my room; I was badly beaten by them all; I thought they would kill me; I do not remember anything further." [illegible] Dowd was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. [illegible] witnesses.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Connery, at No. 39 [illegible], upon the body of John [illegible], [illegible] years of [illegible]

[illegible] King-street, and accidentally [illegible]. A verdict was rendered of [illegible]

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 4 Desbrosses-street, upon the body of [illegible] McDermott, a boy 10 years of age, who, while flying a kite on Sunday afternoon on the pier foot of [illegible]-street, North River, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. Verdict, "Death by Drowning."

ACCIDENT.—A man engaged in repairing the top of the chimney of the building No. 32 Franklin-street, yesterday, lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk. He was [illegible] injured, and was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

The jewelry store of J. S. [illegible] in Jersey City, was entered yesterday afternoon by means of prying open a rear-hall door and robbed of jewelry to the value of $700 or $800. The store has been always watched, but a death in the family had caused the temporary absence of the watchman.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.

The Hudson County Court, Judge Ogden presiding, is at present engaged in the trial of criminal causes. The following cases have thus far been disposed of:

Henry Lang, Adam Smith and Andrew Smith, indicted for cutting timber upon the lands of Henry A. Doorman, in North Bergen. Verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Thomas and Thomas Moriarty, (cousins,) indicted for larceny, in stealing a quantity of copper from Ephraim Morris, at Jersey City. Upon motion of counsel for defence, the Court declared the indictment defective, inasmuch as it stated that the stolen property belonged to Ephraim Morris, when in fact it belonged to a firm of which he was only a member. The Court ruled that the other members of the firm should have been named in the indictment. The prisoners were, however, required to find bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer at the next term of the Court.

Andrew Leicht, Henry Lang, Andrew Smith and Adam Smith, were indicted for assault and battery upon officers who were attempting to arrest them. The Jury found Lang and Adam Smith guilty and acquitted the others.

Patrick and Ann Eagen, of Hoboken, indicted for resisting and stabbing Officer James Smith. The Jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended Ann to the mercy of the Court.

William Higgins *alias* "Bill the Baker," was convicted of an assault and battery on his wife.

The Court is getting along with the criminal business very rapidly, and will probably finish it by Wednesday or Thursday, after which the civil business will be resumed. Judge Ogden has expressed a determination to clear the calendars at this term, a thing that has not been accomplished for a number of years.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Diamond Rings
FOR SALE,
LOW.
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d door.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

No. 813 Broadway.—This is the locality of CANTRELL'S establishment. [illegible] continues to sell his neat and comfortable gaiters at the low prices of 12s. and 14s. per pair, and that he confines his entire attention to this his only place of business. Ladies, buy your articles of foot-covering at CANTRELL'S. [illegible] cannot be excelled.

Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists in the United States. Also, [illegible], a beautiful hair tonic, 2 and 4 shillings a bottle. [illegible]

Sewing Machines.—Price, $15 to $25. Buy [illegible] if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—BALL.—At Clifton, near Cincinnati, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by R. W. Fisher, D. D., CHARLES H. GLOVER, Esq., of New-York, to EVA, eldest daughter of Flamen Ball, Esq., of Clifton.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, of convulsions, CHARLES BURNHAM, youngest son of Robert S. and Mary Davis, aged 2 years and two months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 38 West 19th-st.

LYON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, DAVID D. LYON, Sexton of Trinity Church.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's paper.

DEVEAU.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE A., wife of Samuel Deveau, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend (without further notice) the funeral services, which will take place at her late residence, No. [illegible], this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken on Wednesday morning, to New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., for interment.

[illegible].—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, Mrs. [illegible], eldest daughter of [illegible] and Eliza M. Weed, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 167 Monroe-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

[illegible].—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, JAMES [illegible], in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

NETTERVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 7, HARRIET, wife of Thomas Netterville.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of her son, J. Thomas Netterville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. [illegible]-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

BAIRD.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET BAIRD, wife of the late William Baird, aged 66 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her father, John McCall, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 West 33d-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

EAGLESON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, of consumption, JULIA C. EAGLESON, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

DUFFY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at No. 75 11th st., on Monday morning, Feb. 8, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, beloved daughter of John and Susan Duffy, aged 4 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

One sweet flower has drooped and faded.
One sweet infant's voice has fled;
One fair brow the grave has shaded,
One dear object now is dead.

But we feel relief in sadness,
For our child is happy now;
It has knelt, in soul-felt gladness,
Where the blessed angels bow.

GREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of consumption, MARGARET, wife of George W. Gregory, and daughter of the late David Henderson, aged 37 years.

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

GATFIELD.—At William's Bridge, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, FRANK, son of John and Adelia F. Gatfield, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at William's Bridge, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Harlem Railroad cars leave 26th st. and 4th av. at 8¼ A. M.

FRANKLIN.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 7, CHARITY, widow of John Franklin, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, C. S. Franklin, and of her brother, Elijah Cornell, sons-in-law, W. S. [illegible] and O. C. Walden, are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, at Flatbush, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock. Omnibuses leave Fulton Ferry every hour.

VAN ZANDT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 1, NATHANIEL LAWRENCE VAN ZANDT, Jr., only child of N. Lawrence and Mary D. Van Zandt, aged 4 years, 1 month and 27 days.

PATTERSON.—At Beverly, [illegible], on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Capt. THOMAS PATTERSON, [illegible] of this port, aged 48 years and 6 months.

His funeral was largely attended, including many of his brother shipmasters, and the services, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], were solemn and impressive.

BUSH.—In New-Haven, on Sunday morning, Feb. 7, GRACE BUSH, formerly of Greenwich, Conn.

The funeral will take place at No. 4 Wooster-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 10th inst. The funeral services will also be performed in Christ Church, in Greenwich, (where the remains will be taken for interment,) at 2 o'clock, on the same day. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, to convey them to the Church.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. [illegible] 20 years.
M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

PEOPLE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—The largest and best assortment of boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, rubbers, &c., can be found at [illegible], No. 14 Catharine-st., [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] FRENCH AND AMERICAN [illegible]
PLATED WARE AND FANCY [illegible]
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY.
[illegible]
TERMS:
SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.
[illegible]
COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS,
FOR CASH ONLY.
We call the attention of DEALERS throughout THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane [illegible]

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST SHEETINGS
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "[illegible]," at [illegible] cents.
Apply to [illegible]
Nos. 12 and 14 [illegible]

THE SUFFERING POOR.—[illegible] The Directors of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor deeply regret the necessity [illegible] again urge them to present the wants of the destitute. Though their recent appeal was liberally responded to by some, $20,000 will still be required to meet the wants of the suffering. The destitution is probably more wide-spread and absolute than was ever known in this City. If the facts could be spread before the public, authenticating persons and places, it would be seen that this statement, startling as it may appear, is no exaggeration. More than 15,000 persons have been added to the list of dependents within the past three weeks, so that the present number exceeds 35,000.
Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall st.; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 30 Bible House, [illegible] or to the authorized Collectors [illegible] of the Association.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, R. B. MINTURN,
STEWART BROWN, F. E. MATHER,
R. M. HARTLEY. [illegible]

HON. NEAL DOW IN NEW-YORK.—On invitation of the American Temperance Union, Hon. Neal Dow, the distinguished author of the Maine Law, will address the citizens of New-York [illegible] (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Academy of Music, [illegible] and give an account of his mission to England. His Honor the Mayor will preside, and an introductory address will be delivered by [illegible]. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 10 Park Row; [illegible] WOOD & SON'S, No. 461, and RANDOLPH'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the door. Doors open at [illegible]; commence at 7½.

IN PRESS:
A SKETCH OF THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., by the Rev. W. Brock.
Mr. Brock [illegible] General Havelock [illegible] materials for the purpose of this [illegible] prepared by an arrangement with the [illegible] a brother-in-law of the General. [illegible] Brock's brief narrative of his illustrious [illegible]
To be ready soon.
ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway, [illegible]

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
[illegible] Feb. 19, 1856.
Oct. 28, 1856.
Dec. 8, 1857.
Jan. 12, 1858.
These tables are now offered [illegible]

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION [illegible]

DRY GOODS.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
[illegible]
Are now receiving and offering [illegible]
MERRIMACK, COCHECO, [illegible]
AND OTHER PRINTS.
[illegible]
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, [illegible]
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF [illegible] GOODS,
Gathering the choicest goods from European and Domestic productions as they arrive in market. [illegible] stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a [illegible] Store.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SPRING DRY GOODS,
At No. [illegible] Broadway,
Corner of [illegible]
Late the property of [illegible]
Formerly at No. 111 [illegible]
And consigned by them for the benefit of creditors.
The stock consists principally of
Printed Jaconets,
[illegible]
Rich printed [illegible]
New [illegible]
De Laines, [illegible]
Gloves, [illegible]
Hosiery, [illegible]
Chiefly of importation intended for the coming Spring sales, and which, on account of the late disastrous times, must now be forced to absolute and immediate sale.
By order of the assignees.
TERMS CASH.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on Monday
A choice assortment of their
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
At retail,
Canal, corner of Mercer.
300 Pieces
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASK.
In new and durable patterns.
For sale at low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

FINAL CLOSING OF THE OLD AND FAvorite Dry Goods Mart, well known as Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
The assignees intend selling the entire balance of the desirable stock of Dry Goods, at the above place, far below the prices before asked, to effect an entire clearance before the [illegible] inst., when they have to give up the premises to Adams & Spencer, Carpet dealers.
And would urge the public to avail themselves of this last chance of purchasing Dry Goods under these very favorable circumstances.

BALANCE OF BANKRUPT STOCK,
PURCHASED FOR FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
CLOSING OUT.
FRENCH MERINOS, plain figured and [illegible]
[illegible] and 25 cents per yard.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, (all wool,) $10, worth $[illegible]
BLACK SILKS, [illegible]
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, [illegible]
DOUBLE WIDTH DEBEGE [illegible]
DOUBLE WIDTH WOOL PLAIDS [illegible]
DOUBLE WIDTH VALENCIAS [illegible]
SHEETING and [illegible]
and FLANNELS. OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 288 Grand-st., corner [illegible]

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
Nos. [illegible]

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
CONSIGNMENT OF RICH DRESS SILKS
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
SELLING OFF FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
At OLIVER MOWBRAY'S, No. 288 Grand-st.,
corner [illegible]

DAMASKS, LINENS,—TABLE CLOTHS, [illegible] prints, ginghams, muslins, black silks, cashmeres, delaines, alpacas, de bèges, [illegible] for sale by [illegible] Catharine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman of high respectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook; understands meats, poultry, plain pastry; most excellent washer and ironer; will be found neat and efficient in her duties. [illegible] useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, for general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of nice cooking, [illegible] Understands the management of a dairy.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced, well-informed and highly respectable Protestant girl, [illegible] Inquire for ELIZA at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, [illegible] Address C. A., Box No. 27, Newton, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, [illegible] Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY REspectable women—the one as cook, who understands all kinds of cooking—the other as chambermaid and fine washer. Also, by a number of real respectable general houseworkers. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. V. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—Nothing but honest girls sent out of this office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; also, a neat, willing Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; would do fine washing and ironing. Both have the best of reference; would go the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby and bring it up by hand, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days at the fancy store, No. [illegible] Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker and willing to assist in chamberwork or make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] Grand-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., second floor back; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to assist with children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. Q., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as a first-rate plain cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirees, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. [illegible] York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIGENT American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a nurse or assistant to a family, [illegible] give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT LAW-CLERK who is familiar with the French, Spanish and German languages, wishes to change his situation. References satisfactory. Address S. D. S., Times Office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 28 4th av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FEMALE HELP of a superior class will not be disappointed by calling early to-day at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts., as every effort is used to secure those who are respectable, competent, tidy and with good reference. On hand, a number of smart Protestant girls, English, American, Scotch, &c.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small family; one who can sew preferred. A person desiring such a situation, who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment, can address R. C. S., Chatham-square Post-Office, giving her address, with reference. American, English or Scotch only need apply.

WANTED.—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY, NOT over 15 years of age, of steady habits, good education and living with his parents in New-York City, may hear of a situation in a wholesale book house, by addressing a line to Box No. 4,0[illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands forcing grapes under glass, and the propagation of plants. Address S. M. M., Williamsburg Post-Office, stating qualifications, experience and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AT BURDGE'S bakery, corner of 3d-av. and [illegible]-st., to assist in the store; only those who understand the business and can [illegible]

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS [illegible]

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE [illegible]

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF AN ENGLISH [illegible]

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS [illegible]

A LADY WISHES A RE-ENGAGEMENT [illegible] Post-Office, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP-YACHT [illegible] Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW house, with two acres of land, situated on Llewellyn Park, the house is just being finished. Has been built in the best manner from design of C. Vaux; is 40x32; frame filled in with brick, two stories and attic, hard finish throughout, fine marble mantels, &c.

From the east verandah the view is unsurpassed, fifty miles in extent, comprising every variety of scenery, and believed to be one of the finest in the country.

The grounds are covered in part with fine trees, and a large open piece for lawn or cultivation. The place is within one hour's ride from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. For terms, apply to JAMES BURT, No. 53 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 100 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the house and lot No. 43 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and the Park. House is brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, 9 rooms deep, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, and wash room. The owner going abroad will sell at a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church, John-st.: 98 feet 9 inches on 5th-av.; 60 feet 5 inches on Broadway, and 186 feet 7 inches on 26th-st., with a southerly line of 124 feet 1 inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 5 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 322 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, ONE mile from the Ferry. The property is rapidly improving in value. Will be sold on favorable terms.

Also, a cottage containing 9 rooms on two lots, in full view of Staten Island and the Narrows. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 72 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 184 Allen above Stanton-st. Lot 18x85, house 18x40, in good order. The present occupant would be glad to continue under a lease at a fair rent. Inquire at the office of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2 to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 153 West 14th-st.; the lot is 25x120 feet; the house is newly painted and frescoed. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Westchester County, on the Albany Post Road, half way between Yonkers and Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, with 4 to 7 acres, with all the necessary out-buildings. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison av., New-York, before 10 o'clock. Persons wishing to look at the premises can do so by hack from the Yonkers Dépôt.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the town of Darien, on the New-Haven Road, half mile from the station, three from Stamford; a good cottage house, containing 8 rooms, garden, orchard and 14 acres of land, one of thrifty wood, pleasantly located, in view of the Sound; healthy, ground elevated; will be sold low for cash. For further particulars, inquire of S. R. FANSHAW, No. 383 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DIFFERENCE IN CASH—A country residence in Westchester County, 30 minutes from New York and 5 from dépôt or wharf; Italian cottage house, and none but first class surround it; barn, productive garden, fruit, &c., on high ground, healthy, fine scenery and river view. If not sold, will be leased. Terms easy. Address X., Times Office, or Box No. 3,910 Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 25 or 30 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with out-buildings, with 10 or 12 acres of land. It is on high ground, neatly laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., N. B.—It will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT[illegible]

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIdence on Grace Church st., Rye, 5 minutes from dépôt, with 2½ acres of land or more, if purchaser desires. Price $8,000, with carriage house and barn. Also, to lease or sell, a house and one acre on same street, and small barn eligibly located. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Eligibly situated, five minutes from dépôt; 13 acres of land, in good order; house is furnished in modern style. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st., or on the premises, to GEO. W. SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES, IN Fairfield, Conn., between Southport and Fairfield, near the shore of the Sound, which has a fine beach, and commanding an extensive view of Long Island. A snug farm-house and commodious barns on the premises. Land of best quality and finely cultivated, and can be cut up into building lots, unrivaled in beauty and health for country residences. Will be sold entire or in parcels. Apply to E. JESUP, Southport, Conn., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—The house situated on elevated ground; prospect fine; one hour from town, two minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; land from two to forty acres; house, outbuildings, fruit, air, water, and neighborhood, all unexceptionable. Apply to R. H. McCURDY, No. 167 Broadway.

TWO FINE FARMS OF 103 AND 135 acres, situated in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale or exchange for unencumbered City property. Good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. A rare chance for any one wishing a farm. Apply to CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY FARM—93 acres: 6 wood, 6½ in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house 45x40, large barn, and stables for 25 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville dépôt. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON STATEN Island, fifty acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the island for residences. Would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT OR NEAR THE PLANK road to Hackensack, N. J., of 34½ acres, dwelling-house, barn, orchard, timber. Soil first rate. On a stage route, only eight miles from Hoboken. Inquire of

J. J. TALLMAN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, an unfurnished cottage in a shady location, with a small plot of ground or a garden attached, near the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and Hastings; must be in a perfectly healthy neighborhood, and of easy access by railroad. Address, describing place and stating terms, A. N., Box No. 986, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, in exchange for a very desirable residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Has a very fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, water, gas, bath, furnace, &c. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the City, value not to exceed $11,000. Apply to W. DE GROOT, No. 120 Front-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—ONE LARGE HOUSE, or two of an ordinary size connected, below 12th st., New-York, or in Brooklyn, for a boarding-house. Address TENANT, Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid, giving location, general description, and stating terms.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, FIVE OR SIX rooms and back basement, with gas, bath and Croton water. First floor preferred. Situation between 10th and 40th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Address R. P., Chatham-square Post-office, giving location and rent.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH STEAM POWER, TO be used for cutting glass; one in the neighborhood of Chatham st. would be most desirable. Inquire at No. 68 Duane-st., of Mr. STAPLES, glass cutter.

FARMS WANTED.

WET LAND.—WANTED, A FEW ACRES OF land, part of which to be dry during the Summer, but overflown by fresh water during the rest of the year. Direct Box 2,801, New-York Post-Office, stating lowest cash price.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNING, [illegible]

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible] DATED FEB. [illegible]

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, A SIL[illegible]

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND [illegible]

SALAMANDER SAFE—ONE OF HERRING'S [illegible] price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 230 3d-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST FEBRUARY THE FIVE story building corner of [illegible] now occupied by the New-York Times, [illegible] Apply to E. H. BROWN, [illegible] to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, [illegible] Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a fine horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine [illegible] building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES—HOUSE NO. 56 Bond-st., three stories.

House No. 226 [illegible]-st., three stories.

Store No. 390 Bowery, corner of Bond-st.

Store No. [illegible], corner 3[illegible]-st., with the dwelling part and stables.

Inquire at No. [illegible] from [illegible] A. M. and after 3½ P. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY FIRE-PROOF STORE No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. Also, the 2-story and attic house No. 13 Amity-st., with Croton water, gas, &c. To good tenants the above property will be leased at a reasonable price. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR HOTEL, BOARDING-house or store, the large house No. 101 Franklin-st.; is now used as a private dwelling, but can be altered to suit the tenant, and if desired the adjoining house may also be had. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 62 Cedar-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE WELL BUILT AND WELL FINished brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 12 rooms in excellent order, with gas and Croton water, bath room, &c., &c. The neighborhood is very respectable. Rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th av.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FLOORS, WELL LIGHTed, in the store northwest corner of John-st. and William. One of the best locations in the City. Also, a fine office, or salesroom, on the ground floor. Apply at No. 1 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 119 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 230 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rent moderate. Possession can be given by the 10th of March. Inquire as above.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND LOFTS OF STORE No. 38 Maiden-lane. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The premises over the Bull's Head Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., consisting of suites of rooms newly fitted up with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, gas fixtures complete, heater, &c., &c. To a desirable tenant the premises will be rented at a low price; apply at the Bank. For sale, one of Herring's extra size safes, to be sold at half price; is in perfect order.

A PHYSICIAN, OWNING A CONVENIENT 4-story house, on 15th-st., near Irving-place, desires to let the same to a respectable family, retaining the use of a parlor and bed-room. Possession soon, if required; rent, $800. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years.—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds, and is in good repair.

IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 20 OR 25—The property situate on the west side of Broadway, No. 5[illegible], just above Spring-st., with house [illegible] stable on Mercer-st., being [illegible] feet. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

TO RENT—A NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEment cottage with or without furniture, north side of East 50th-st., second door from 2d-av. Price reasonable. For particulars, inquire of L. R. PLATT, Agent, No. 23 Murray-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

COTTAGES TO RENT—THREE COTTAGES on the north shore of Staten Island, near Castleton, within a few minutes' walk of Castleton Landing. Apply to E. BEMENT, No. 48 William-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,

No. 6 Maiden-lane.

PICTURE GALLERY TO LET—FROM THE 1st of May next, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., about 70 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 13th-st. Apply No. 24 Maiden-lane, to ROOSEVELT & SON.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let, at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTING of a gentleman, wife, infant and servant, would like to make an arrangement with a strictly private and genteel family for permanent board. They would require the entire second floor, handsomely furnished, of which their servant would take the charge. For suitable accommodations, $1,500 per annum would be paid, which must include gas and fire. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address HENRY, office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.

MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 71 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 136 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO CHOICE front rooms, adjoining, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a private family; first-class house and desirable location; very best reference given and required. Terms reasonable and immediate possession. Address, PRIVATE BOARD, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman of good habits, in a quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 2,274 New-York Post-Office, giving name of parties and situation of house, and price of board for a large-size room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 84 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 5 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 40 Concord-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

WANTED—FOR SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FAMIlies, and single gentlemen, rooms with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at the Boarding and House-letting Agency, No. 289 Broadway, room No. 14.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—TWO FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 163 Hudson-st., front of the park. Gas and bath in the house.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A HANDsome suite of rooms on the first and second floors, at No. 2 West 20d-st., opposite Madison Park. Best of reference required.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS with full or partial board; house has bath and gas [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE[illegible] until MONDAY, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.—Office 162 Broadway. MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY AND UNHEARD FURNITURE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction on [illegible] (Wednesday), Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence No. 1[illegible] West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., embracing over a thousand lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished three or four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine. The furniture of the parlors consists in part of four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, and full suite in damask and gold brocade, and sets of nine pieces in [illegible] velvet, all in perfect order, elegant carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the unexpired warrantee. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood étagères, lined with satinwood and mounted in ormolu, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with consoles, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoires, [illegible] in buhl work, elegant paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood armoire with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, tête-a-têtes, sofas, solid oak dining-room furniture, marble-top sideboard, extension dining table, with case, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters. Fine iron safe, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

RARE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their store No. 23 Nassau-st., the private collection of ancient oil paintings, rare illustrated works, old engravings, autographs, &c., the collection of Dr. S. Spooner, after many years of the most careful selection. There are about 70 paintings of most celebrated artists in their original state, mostly old masters, among which are works of Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Tempesta, Borgnoine, Teniers, Craesbeck, Moucheron, &c. Also, the most rare collection of illustrated works to be found in the United States, among which are a proof copy of the Musée Français, a proof copy before letters of the Musée Royal, a proof copy of the American edition of Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare; Iconographic Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences and the Fine Arts, 3 vols. and 450 plates, Bartsch, Graveur, the only copy in this country; Armailie du Musée, 21 vols. and 2280 plates, only copy in this country; Nuremburgh Chronicle, 1493, with over 2,000 wood cuts; McKenney's N. A. Indians, 120 plates; National Portrait Gallery, 4 vols., with many other exceedingly rare works; also, 500 old engravings and etchings, many of which are not to be found. They are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10 and THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry and diamonds, to close advances, in all containing about $20,000, consisting of elegant sets of diamond, pearl and opal, all set in the finest gold. Also, scarf and shirt pins, bracelets, brooches, earrings, studs and sleeve-buttons, stone and shell, cameo sets and single pieces; watches of the finest description of English, Swiss and French movements; fob and guard chains, coral work, loose stones, &c.; watch keys, chatelaines, and other fine gold jewelry in great variety. Also, curiosities and articles of vertu, silver and copper coins of the time of Trajan, a snuff box in bass relief, Rezzio and mosaic; Stuart heart emblem, enamel of Henry IV. and Countess of Salisbury, and others equally rare and valuable, all of which will be positively sold without reserve to repay advances.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—By order of the Assignee of the undivided half part of household and hotel furniture, THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 West-st., a large and varied assortment of hotel furniture, consisting in part of double and single bedsteads, washstands, looking-glasses, mattresses, chairs, pillows, bolsters, bed quilts, iron safe, counters, desks, &c., together with an extensive assortment of kitchen furniture, with which he sale will commence. Catalogues embracing the entire list now ready. Being the undivided half-interest of Milton Holmes' mortgage to Stephen G. Wood, Jan. 18, 1858.

MARTIN J. BRAISTED, Assignee.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, (This Day) Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 1[illegible] West 23d st., near 6th av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue, now ready, contains over 600 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 13 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, velvet carpets, paintings, bookcases, rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatelle and plush, gilt-frame pier glasses, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, mahogany chairs, tête-a-têtes, sofas, &c., together with a large assortment of new furniture, to be sold to pay advances.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.*

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 4 Liberty-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of best white granite, C. C. delf and yellow ware, French China, glassware, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, AND rubbers. By RICHARDS & WHITING. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Sold without reserve.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND-cornered, finished-back, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale; grand circular scale, of unequaled tone and power, possessing all the modern improvements, made by the best City house, with exchange warrantee, made to order expressly, is without spot or blemish, and is a superb piano. Cost $400; price $265, cash. Can be seen and fully examined, at No. 67[illegible] 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

N. B.—The above piano is finished in the style of Louis XIV., with rich scolloped pearl keys.

A COSTLY PIANO FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Made by J. & C. Fisher, is most magnificently finished throughout, elegant carved rosewood case, richly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front; beautiful full tone and full 7-octave, scalloped keys, richly inlaid, having their full warrantee; is nearly new and perfect. Cost $450; price $240. A most absolute bargain. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front-street, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferries, after 9 A. M., for two days.

A 6 1-2-OCTAVE ROSE PIANO, IN GOOD order, will be sold for $125; a 7-octave, fancy-carved pearl-keys piano, price $500, will be sold for $300. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos, and a fine assortment of new and second-hand pianos very low. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY,

No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes, at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters large and popular catalogue of Music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank [illegible] tial improvement [illegible]

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—PRICE $45, SELLING [illegible] celebrated [illegible] new, full [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] West B[illegible]

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EX[illegible] will be [illegible] exchange [illegible]

$210.—FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A MAG[illegible] Apply at No. 389 Broadway, room No. [illegible]

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED [illegible]

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible]

SATHER & CHURCH [illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

NOTICE—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE [illegible]

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAIL[illegible]

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE [illegible]

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. B. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 60
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	58,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	342,653 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible],352 00
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible],196 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible],215 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,[illegible],845 30
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Notes of New Bank of America $24,881 } Average amount of Circulation 57,365 }	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Ass't Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Ass't Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,971,779 18
Average amount of Specie	[illegible],651 07
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,978,[illegible] 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$915,085 36
Average amount of Specie	187,877 56
Average amount of Circulation	90,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	685,359 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible],610 26
Average amount of Specie	1,109,666 63
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,780,034 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Thomas Stewart, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,567,746 31
Average amount of Specie	458,966 61
Average amount of Circulation	86,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,462,831 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,568,870 80
Average amount of Specie	679,323 21
Average amount of Circulation	170,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,230,133 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK [illegible]

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,[illegible] 48
Average amount of Circulation	300,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,543,929 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,902,374 00
Average amount of Specie	456,031 11
Average amount of Circulation	225,093 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,534,152 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$358,128 39
Average amount of Specie	31,451 00
Average amount of Circulation	75,456 00
Average amount of Deposits	169,942 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,319,947 35
Average amount of Specie	321,804 37
Average amount of Circulation	172,047 00
Average amount of Deposits	969,376 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$444,537 85
Average amount of Specie	106,234 73
Average amount of Circulation	163,503 00
Average amount of Deposits	311,611 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,690,405 00
Average amount of Specie	817,456 00
Average amount of Circulation	265,441 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,019,636 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$590,302 40
Average amount of Specie	143,632 25
Average amount of Circulation	152,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	473,030 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,677,327 00
Average amount of Specie	695,175 42
Average amount of Circulation	16,846 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,650,314 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
W. C. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,328,404 79
Average amount of Specie	238,261 47
Average amount of Circulation	123,265 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,281,585 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of February, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,470,446 33
Average amount of Specie	591,932 95
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,329,496 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$545,187 25
Average amount of Specie	116,382 45
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible],764 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible] 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$278,[illegible] 97
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 90
Average amount of Circulation	7,478 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible],017 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of February, 1858.
B. Jessurun, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,222,787 83
Average amount of Specie	243,761 51
Average amount of Circulation	75,787 00
Average amount of Deposits	910,845 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,117,567 57
Average amount of Specie	203,849 82
Average amount of Circulation	163,740 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,179,491 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633,563 75
Average amount of Specie	190,114 22
Average amount of Circulation	91,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	649,686 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,706,947 52
Average amount of Specie	518,084 67
Average amount of Circulation	206,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,617,166 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,37[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	3,387,835 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$751,619 83
Average amount of Specie	190,677 08
Average amount of Circulation	96,251 00
Average amount of Deposits	518,309 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,459,562 67
Average amount of Specie	272,178 00
Average amount of Circulation	170,286 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,020,619 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,372,939 91
Average amount of Specie	1,088,659 04
Average amount of Circulation	378,407 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,279,110 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$402,910 32
Average amount of Specie	62,337 16
Average amount of Circulation	15,360 00
Average amount of Deposits	79,121 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,312 62
Average amount of Specie	103,489 24
Average amount of Circulation	100,238 00
Average amount of Deposits	437,343 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
John H. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,873,816 85
Average amount of Specie	456,706 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	115,303 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,328,144 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,735,740 31
*Average amount of Specie	2,857,717 60
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	207,123 50
Average amount of Deposits	5,062,367 38

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible],400 31
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the [illegible] BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible], Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	237,730 34
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,218,111 68
Average amount of Specie	251,199 96
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	113,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,218,618 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$207,390 44
Average amount of Specie	38,133 48
Average amount of Circulation	59,386 00
Average amount of Deposits	136,416 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$300,635 65
Average amount of Specie	40,012 76
Average amount of Circulation	61,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	112,096 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. C. Anderson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$254,385 92
Average amount of Specie	24,789 87
Average amount of Circulation	87,504 00
Average amount of Deposits	208,061 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,261,797 33
Average amount of Specie	344,036 85
Average amount of Circulation	72,920 00
Average amount of Deposits	969,079 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$455,377 43
Average amount of Specie	115,308 07
Average amount of Circulation	90,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	280,887 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jas. L. Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,895,883 95
Average amount of Specie	685,465 14
Average amount of Circulation	171,438 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,987,716 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,046 67
Average amount of Specie	136,627 39
Average amount of Circulation	88,233 00
Average amount of Deposits	366,801 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,683,464 95
Average amount of Specie	1,110,873 19
Average amount of Circulation	83,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,500,336 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$909,210 21
Average amount of Specie	215,369 22
Average amount of Circulation	97,081 00
Average amount of Deposits	585,359 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$982,867 65
Average amount of Specie	273,094 64
Average amount of Circulation	143,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	659,974 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,515,107 00
Average amount of Specie	1,130,073 00
Average amount of Circulation	112,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,705,126 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,076,816 77
Average amount of Specie	246,977 88
Average amount of Circulation	254,038 00
Average amount of Deposits	667,734 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
L. Pitkin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,836,849 91
Average amount of Specie	659,124 15
Average amount of Circulation	188,886 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,340,651 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 28 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Esq., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$25,000.—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$4,000.—WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on improved City uptown property, worth double the amount. Address FURNITURE STORE, No. 442 Broadway.

$3,000.—WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for one or more years, on improved real estate in Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Address Post-Office, Box No. [illegible], New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN H. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board.
P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., *payable on demand.*
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 8th February next. By order.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
J. B. SCOTT.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the [illegible] *State of* Vermont, [illegible] that the DANBY [illegible] having [illegible] allowance [illegible] Vermont, [illegible] 1857; and [illegible] claims be [illegible] the Court [illegible] in default [illegible] forever [illegible] aforesaid [illegible] said bank [illegible] sight [illegible] Washington [illegible] the State [illegible] Chicago in [illegible] continuously [illegible]
[illegible], Vermont, Jan. [illegible], 1858. A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-6w

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Oothout, and Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr. WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. [illegible]
TO NO. [illegible] WALL-ST.
This Company, having a capital of [illegible] and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.
The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUCCESSFUL DRUG AND MEDICINE house wish to dispose of their stock and good will, one of the partners desiring to go abroad. Their books show a net gain of over $25,000 per year, and to any one who can give security (no cash required) this is a chance to enter upon an established business in which the sum required can be more than made in one year. Address U. B., with references, box No. 3,531 Post-office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PAtent right of a new and useful invention. The owner is in want of money or would not sell for so small a sum. A model of the above may be seen at RAISBECK & CO.'S, No. 135 Nassau-st., room No. 7.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR sale or a partner wanted to sell wholesale and retail. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, room 13.

REMOVALS.

SOLOMON & HART
Have removed their stock of Upholstery, Paper-Hangings, Window-Shades and General Furnishing Goods from No. 243 Broadway to their new and capacious establishment, No. 369 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 63 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
MESS PORK,
PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depot.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st., North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

COAL.—LEHIGH, WARRANTED GENUINE, RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) from the most approved veins, and White Ash Schuylkill, of all sizes, including Nut, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
[illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

[illegible] TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, [illegible] loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. *Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9*, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar and the larger sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXER OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be *had at any place, except at the old Dispensary*, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the disease.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. [illegible]
DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the [illegible] every form of disease. [illegible] No. [illegible] Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

DR. WHEELER'S HYDROPATHY, OR WATER CURE OFFICE, No. 55 West 15th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., both in this City and at Yonkers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas Hope retiring from business.
THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
JAMES REDMOND,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. WM. B. EDGAR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, MERRALL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore.
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES REDMOND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, EDGAR & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore, at this place.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO., of New-York,
WM. B. EDGAR.
YONKERS, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 26 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
Gentlemen's Gold Watches of all descriptions,
Ladies' Gold Watches,
Gold Vest Chains for gentlemen,
Gold Chatelaine Chains for Ladies,
Earrings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Rings,
and all kinds of jewelry for sale
at less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one [illegible] horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

HORSE FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands high, very stylish, and is a good traveler, in good condition for any kind of work; is kind in single and double harness and is a good saddle horse. Can be seen at Wilson's Stable, 10th-st., near University-place.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 504 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH COUPE, FOR ONE OR two horses. Been in use but one year. Made by Dameau. Apply at TERNURE'S Livery Stable, corner 4th-av. and 25th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] SANDFORD, [illegible] Anthony [illegible], William C. Hunter, Alfred A. Hunter, [illegible]—In pursuance of a judgment [illegible] of New-York, made in the above entitled action, on the [illegible] day of February, 1858, will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, by [illegible] LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] lot, piece or parcel of ground [illegible] and being in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York, [illegible] distinguished on a certain map [illegible] XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York, [illegible] made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, [illegible] office of the Register of the City and County of New-York [illegible] wardly in front [illegible] plot of ground [illegible] the northeastwardly side of Thirtieth [illegible] thirty-one feet and six inches [illegible] from, and southeastwardly [illegible] by the said map [illegible] the said [illegible]
February 5, 1858. ASHER [illegible], Referee.
[illegible] Plaintiff's Attorney.
f[illegible]-3aw3wTu*

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] CAMP and JOHN WOODRUFF [illegible] BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company, the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and [illegible] dollars twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from October 1[illegible], 1857, and also for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars eleven cents, with interest thereon from December 12, 1857, and also for the sum of thirty-six dollars eleven cents, with interest from the 28th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] SON, JOHN F. BYRNE and [illegible] FISHER, against RICHARD CONWELL and BENJAMIN B. SPENCER.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, [illegible] within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and [illegible], with interest thereon from the [illegible] November, 1857, on two hundred and [illegible] eleven cents thereof, and from the [illegible] 1857, on four hundred and twenty-[illegible] four cents thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] of January, 1858. SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja[illegible]-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE—WILLIAM H. HARISON against FRANCES D. HARISON, RICHARD F. HARISON, [illegible] Green and Jane his wife, William [illegible] Harison, [illegible] Harison, George L. Harison, Maria W. Harison, William H. Green, John Champlin Harison, [illegible] Richard Harison, Penelope M. Sherwood, William H. Harison, Jr., Minturn Harison, [illegible] and John Champlin Harison, William B. Harison and Thomas B. Harison, Administrators, &c., of Catharine J. Harison, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To WILLIAM H. GREEN, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, in the said County, on the 19th day of August, in the year 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 2[illegible], 1857. GOUV. M. OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d3-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT—THE WINSTED BANK against LEWIS R. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; [illegible]
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against GILBERT F. PARKER, EMMA L. PARKER his wife, The Franklin Building Association of the City of New-York, Garrit L. [illegible], Edmund M. [illegible], Charles Maujer, Samuel B. Terry, Charles W. [illegible], John H. [illegible], Daniel Foley, Henry C. Richardson, David Kilgour, Jr., Mary Ann Wilson, Mary [illegible], John [illegible].—*To GILBERT F. PARKER and EMMA L. PARKER his wife*: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1858.
OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed Jan. [illegible], 1858, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings.
OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja26-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against PATRICK YORK and CATHERINE YORK, his wife, JOHN DOOLEY and FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, MARY DOOLEY, wife of JOHN DOOLEY, defendants. To PATRICK YORK and CATHERINE YORK, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 22, 1858.
OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed Jan. 21, 1858, in the office of the Clerk in the County of Kings.
OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja26-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA J. B. FITCH against GEORGE BLAIR, SAMUEL BLAIR, MARGARET DAY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants, GEORGE BLAIR and MARGARET DAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 4, 1858.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.
N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this [illegible] day of January, 1858. J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja26-law6wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and R. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.
D. E. HINDS.
o27-law6mTu* R. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 87 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2[illegible], 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM F. FLORENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1857. THEODORE F. TOMLINSON, Administrator.
ja5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 3 Coenties-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1857.
d29-law6mTu* JAMES DAVIS, Administrator.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The Board of Aldermen.

[illegible]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 8, 1858.

[illegible]

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

[illegible]

A resolution was adopted requesting the District-Attorney to furnish an opinion as to how far, and under what circumstances, the Aldermen of this City [illegible] the powers of criminal magistrates in [illegible] discharge, bailing or commitment of [illegible] of the Metropolitan Police, arrested [illegible] without the warrant of any other [illegible].

[illegible] was presented and laid over, appropriating [illegible] to defray the expense of receiving Rear-[illegible] Paulding.

[illegible] was received from the Committee, [illegible] and laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of appropriating $1,500 for the celebration of Washington's birthday, as follows:

[illegible]	$750
[illegible]	250
[illegible]	250
New-York Volunteer Benevolent Ass'n.	250

[illegible] was adopted.

[illegible] in favor of reducing the assessment on [illegible] of Mr. Bixby (publishers) was called up [illegible] after an ineffectual effort on the part of [illegible] Tucker to have an unfavorable allusion to [illegible] stricken out.

[illegible] Tucker rose to a question of privilege, [illegible] to inquire when the Committee, having [illegible] the purchase of that portion of Ward's Island not [illegible] by the City under consideration, would [illegible] to report. After some debate, the Committee was requested to report on Thursday evening [illegible].

The Board voted 500 loads of street manure to the [illegible] House of Industry.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Street Department Frauds.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT—SIMPLY OBLIGING A NEIGHBOR.

The Aldermanic Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday afternoon, present Aldermen [illegible], Tucker and Owens, and continued the investigation of the charges of frauds in the Street Department, reported by D. B. Conover, Esq. The Fifty-[illegible] case was called up, but before hearing [illegible] testimony, the Committee called ex-[illegible] Hoagland in relation to the custom in the [illegible] of confirming contracts. He stated that it was [illegible] for the Committee to report upon them as soon [illegible] after the awards were made. His statement was considered important, in connection with Mr. Charles Turner's declaration, that they were [illegible] so long that he felt called upon to either [illegible] before the confirmation of the contract.

[illegible] then appeared, with papers and witnesses, in the Fifty-second-street case. The papers [illegible] the same as previously noted. What he desired was to present the various errors consecutively before the Committee. He called Mr. W. V. [illegible], a clerk in the Street Department, to testify [illegible] and to the difference in the [illegible] Farley's being the lowest [illegible] Cummings the highest [illegible] the lowest [illegible] the contract was assigned [illegible] to his, was [illegible]. Mr. Charles Turner was called again [illegible] give the [illegible] a question [illegible] whether the wall [illegible] the contract with his knowledge, he answered, not: emphatically, and said he considered himself insulted by such a question. The Alderman said he had no desire to insult him, but that work not in the specifications appeared in the contract, and as he was the Deputy Commissioner at the time, it was proper that the question should be asked. Mr. Turner charged several gentlemen with having sworn falsely against him, and was proceeding to denounce others when he was called to order. Mr. Rodgers was called in relation to Farley's letter declining the contract, but he said he could not produce it, although he knew such a letter had been written. Mr. John McGrane was called in relation to the contract. He said he signed the contract under Mr. Rodgers, and that he knew at the time he was not the lowest bidder; he could not say how it was that he got the contract; he had no particular interest in it; all he did was to sign the contract, and then assign it to Mr. Tracy, the father-in-law of Mr. Farley; he supposed Mr. Farley had done most of the work before the contract was signed, but he was not sure; he did not do any of the work himself.

Q.—At whose suggestion did you sign and then assign the contract? A.—I am not sure, but I think it was at Mr. Farley's.

Q.—(By Alderman TUCKER.)—Is it usual for the lowest bidder to do the work, then decline the contract, and let the next bidder come in and secure a higher price for it? A.—I don't know that it is.

Q.—What was your object in signing the contract after Farley had done the work, if you had no interest in it? A.—I did it simply to oblige a neighbor.

Q.—Was it not understood among you that Farley should do the work, decline the contract, and that you would then come in and sign on your higher bid, and by that means get a larger sum for the job? Did not Farley ask you to do that and then assign it to his father-in-law? A.—I told you before that I did it to oblige either Mr. Farley or Mr. Tracy; I disremember which; it was but a small affair, and being so long ago I can't remember.

Q.—By Alderman TUCKER—Was not the agreement made in order to get more money out of the treasury than could have been secured if Farley had done the work on his own bid? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Smith here stated that he could prove that although McGrane assigned the contract to Tracy, the money was drawn by Farley without a certificate from Tracy, showing that the arrangement was understood by all concerned.

Before leaving the stand Mr. McGrane declared with emphasis, that he did not make a dollar by the transaction, and that he did it simply to oblige a neighbor.

Mr. Taylor, Collector of Assessments, was called and stated that the missing assessment roll, alluded to at the previous meeting, had not been found. He believed it was in charge of Mr. Libby.

Mr. McNiel, of the Assessor's office, was called and produced a copy of the paper received by him from the Street Department, from which he made up the assessment. In that paper the price for setting curb and gutter was $1 50 per foot, while in the other papers it was only 50 cents. He could not say who made the alteration.

Mr. Loyd appeared and stated that he had been over-assessed $400 on two lots in the Fifty-fourth-[illegible].

[illegible] then adjourned to Thursday, at 3 [illegible].

[illegible] O'Connell, [illegible] to be Hung.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

[illegible]day, pursuant to arrangement, MAURICE [illegible], the boy convicted of the murder of [illegible] in Greenwich-street, was brought [illegible] Court for sentence. On being asked [illegible] what he had to say why sentence of death [illegible] be pronounced upon him, he made no [illegible] displayed the same stolidity which he [illegible] during his trial. The Court-room was crowded with First Ward rowdies and "Dead Rabbits." Judge INGRAHAM addressed the prisoner as follows:

You have been convicted of the crime of murder, committed on a female whose age, if nothing else, [illegible] from you respect. Instead of this, you [illegible], abused her, and that abuse led to [illegible]. You were tried by a jury selected chiefly [illegible] own counsel, and after a partial hearing [illegible] deliberation they have found you guilty of [illegible]. The Court does not believe that when you [illegible] premises where the murder was com[illegible] the occurrences of that night, you [illegible] the life of Teresa Spitzler [illegible] your trial it was [illegible] sorrow [illegible] condition. Before you have reached [illegible] you [illegible] gratification [illegible] your character, your liberty and perhaps your life.

The events of that night are such as to hold out to a youth like you a warning against bad associates [illegible]. Beginning with the [illegible] from the keeper of that house drink and cigars without paying therefor, you were led on to the commission of rape and to the killing of her whom you thus abused. If you had not engaged in committing the first offence, you would not now be here to receive the sentence of the law for your greater crimes.

The Jury have recommended you to mercy, and I will see that such recommendation is submitted to the Governor of the State, who alone has the power to act upon it. Under ordinary circumstances such a recommendation would be entitled to serious consideration from him. At the present time, however, when the great portion of crimes of this character in our community is charged to young men—when another youth, not much older than yourself, is under sentence of death for murder in the public street—when your associates, charged with the crimes of which you have been found guilty, are all young men, considerations connected with the public welfare may deter the Executive from yielding to that recommendation.

If crime among the young continues to increase as it has within the last year, and other means of prevention fail, the full punishment of the law must be inflicted.

It is not well, therefore, for you to rely too much on the hope that your youth alone will induce the Governor to commute the sentence now to be pronounced upon you. It is better for you to review the past and seek for pardon and forgiveness, that you may be prepared for the result, whether it be for life or for death.

The judgment of the Court is that you, MAURICE O'CONNELL, for the murder and felony whereof you are convicted, be taken hence to the City Prison, from whence you came, and on Friday, the 2d day of April next, be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

With the exception of a slight tremor during the reading of the death warrant, the prisoner was wholly unmoved during the awful proceeding. None of his relatives were present, and he was conveyed back to prison by the Sheriff, in whose charge he is now placed. The Jury's recommendation to mercy will be dispatched in a few days to the Executive.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS UNEXPECTEDLY CAUGHT.—On Saturday afternoon Officers Poole and Bennett, of the Detective Police, saw four fellows in a cart stop in front of No. 29 Elm-street and commence unloading leather. The officers thought the whole affair had a suspicious look, and accordingly took them and Lewis Wright, the proprietor of No. 29 Elm-street, into custody. It turned out that the four prisoners first-mentioned had, on the night previous, broken into the leather store of John Ballard & Co., No. 14 Ferry-street. The prisoners gave their names as John Eagle, John Losier, John Myres and Leopold Renschler. With the exception of Renschler they were all committed for examination, Renschler being let off because he turned State's evidence. Wright was committed on the charge of being a receiver of stolen goods.

BURGLARY.—On Friday last, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., the house of WM. A. HEALYER, Thirtieth-street, 3d door East of Second-avenue, was entered by burglars and the following property stolen: 1 gold watch, ROBINSON maker, marked L. H. on the back; 1 gold Lepine watch, 1 do. mounted with pearls, 1 doz. silver forks, marked Susan; 1 doz. spoons, marked S. E. S. and S. H. S.; an assortment of valuable jewelry, $400 in gold, and $150 in bills. The burglars effected an entrance by bursting open the front basement door. The family were absent at the time. No arrests have been made.

STABBED BY A THIEF.—A man, named John Cummings, was taken, on Saturday, before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stabbing Caspar Appl, a butcher, of No. 236 Avenue A. The accused was detected in the act of robbing Appl's money drawer, and when Appl attempted to arrest him he seized a butcher's knife and stabbed the butcher in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused was committed to await examination. Appl is still confined to his house by his injuries.

FORGING A NOTE.—A man named George Canvas was arrested on Saturday, charged with having forged the name of George Robinson, of the city of Hudson, to a note for $336. The note was discounted by Thomas Tempest, broker at No. 54 Wall-street, but on being presented, at maturity, to Mr. Robinson for payment, was pronounced a forgery. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—Joseph Cervantes, a clerk, 17 years of age, in the employ of Messrs. Gouse & Co., dealers in silver-plated ware, at No. 97 William-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with embezzling from his employers $600 worth of goods. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await an examination. Monnais Jacques, keeper of a candy stand opposite the Post-Office, was arrested on a charge of receiving some of the stolen goods. He was also committed to answer.

GOT FRIGHTENED.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday night, a thief broke into the basement of No. 28 Front-street and stole a firkin of butter. He carried it on to the sidewalk, when for some reason he became frightened and ran off, leaving his plunder.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Joseph Sinclair, *alias* Black Joe, a noted shoplifter from Philadelphia, was arrested in this City on Saturday night, at the Bowery Theatre. He was sent on to Philadelphia, on a requisition from the Philadelphia Police authorities.

[Advertisement.]

"THE PIONEER PATRIOT" THIS EVENING.—They have reason to exult! They commence the fourth week of the "Pioneer Patriot," the great American drama, this evening at Barnum's Museum. Crowds on crowds witness it every day. Best piece yet produced. This afternoon, "Ireland As It Is"—a capital thing.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a famous entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre. Mr. CHANFRAU, who remains a few nights longer, will appear in the great dramas of "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Glance at New-York." The drama of the "Wapping Old Stairs" makes up the programme.

LONG ISLAND.

CHILD MISSING.—A girl, 13 years old, was sent from the residence of her parents, No. 242 Henry-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, to purchase a newspaper at a store in Atlantic-street, and has not been seen by her friends since.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—On Saturday the stable of E. C. LITCHFIELD, on Ninth-avenue, near Third-street, was robbed of a variety of articles. On Sunday night officers WADDY and LOTT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested two boys having a portion of the stolen property in their possession. On Sunday night the house of JAMES CHAMBERS, corner of De Kalb and Bedford avenues, was robbed of a silver watch and money. The feed store of Mr. SOPER, near the dépôt, in Bedford-avenue, was robbed a few nights ago of fifty bags of oats and a horse and wagon. The horse was recovered the next day.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—During the past year 4,110 patients were treated in this institution.

Relieved or cured	3,917
Under treatment	176
Deaths	17
Attendance at residences	252
Prescriptions dispensed gratuitously	21,251

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer VAN WAGNER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, on Saturday arrested a man who gives his name as FRANK ANDREWS, upon suspicion of his being a thief. On his person was found a pistol which was stolen a few nights ago from house No. 100 Cranberry-street. He was committed on a charge of burglary.

BURGLARIES.—The house of MRS. WINTERS, No. 474 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Saturday of property valued at $70. The house of H. LANG, No. 38 West Baltic-street, was entered on Friday night last, and robbed of a gold watch and some other property.

FOUNDLING.—On Friday night last Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, found a child about two years old in an open lot on Division-avenue, near Myrtle, where it had been abandoned by its parent. He took it to the Station-house.

ARRESTS.—During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made fifty-six arrests; and during the same period ninety-eight persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Stations.

THE POOR.—During the month of January the Relief Association of Brooklyn, E. D., assisted 590 families, for whom they expended $656.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, Feb. 8.

Before Judge Culver.

DECISION.

Cornelius D. Blake vs. Wm. E. Arnold, James A. Watson, John M. Botsford and Joseph D. Van Wyck.—This action was originally brought to foreclose a mortgage upon certain premises corner of Sacket and Van Brunt streets. Pending the proceedings plaintiff died, without issue, intestate and unmarried, whereupon Anson Blake, his father and heir-at-law, was duly appointed administrator. William E. Arnold, one of the defendants, on petition therefor, made a motion for an order to revive and continue the suit in the name of the administrator. This morning Judge CULVER rendered a decision, ordering a supplementary complaint of revision to be made and served on defendant Arnold within thirty days after the service of a copy of the order upon the administrator, and in case of neglect to serve said supplemental complaint within the time named, then the action to be dismissed as against defendant Arnold, with costs, &c.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.—FEB. 9.—GENERAL TERM.—Judge STRONG.—Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive. SPECIAL TERM.—Judge LOTT.—Nos. 24, 46. CITY COURT.—Judge CULVER.—Nos. 3, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.....FEB. 8.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Lexington City 6s	Int. add.	43¾
$1,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	30½
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	82½
$1,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s	Int. add.	25
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	34
$1,000 Mil. & Horicon R. R., 1875	Int. add.	22
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.	Int. add.	20
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83
$1,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. add.	87½
$1,000 City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add.	84
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40¼
$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40
$1,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. add.	50
$12,000 Chic., St. Paul & F. du L. R. 8s	Int. add.	15
$2,000 City of New-Orleans Bonds	Int. add.	70
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add.	40¼
$2,000 Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add.	2¼
$1,000 T. H. & Alton 1st mort. 8s	Flat	65½
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R., 1862	Flat	55
$2,975 New-York State 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	Flat	105
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856		88½
$740 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855		88¼
$775 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1855		47½
$4,070 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856		47½
5 shares Corn Exchange Bank		99½
36 shares Commonwealth Bank		87½
45 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		93
5 shares American Exchange Bank		[illegible]
10 shares Bank of Commerce		101
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.		100
41 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		95
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co.		45
60 shares Union Ferry Co.		95½
60 shares Milwaukie and Miss. R. R.		32
12 shares Bank of Commonwealth		88½
5 shares Continental Bank		98
13 shares Artisans' Bank		79½
6 shares Bank State of New-York		102½
20 shares Pacific Bank		107½
10 shares Nassau Bank		98
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		96½
10 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co		129½
10 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co		93½
10 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac		2½

MONDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 6, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Jan. 30:

Increase of Loans	$1,422,943
Decrease of Specie	620,175
Increase of Circulation	504,253
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	83,644

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing-House operations of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous return, and also with the movement of this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 7, 1857.	Feb. 6, 1858.	Jan. 30, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,300,000	$65,300,000
Loans	112,876,712	103,603,932	102,180,989
Specie	11,146,694	30,652,948	31,273,023
Circulation	8,426,817	6,873,931	6,369,678
Gross Deposits	96,029,439	86,000,498	83,907,061
Exchanged	20,032,578	15,439,083	13,519,330
Undrawn	65,997,161	70,561,405	70,477,751
In Sub-Treasury	12,618,909	3,108,767	3,298,510

The loss on the Specie average of only $620,000 after an export draft during the week of $2,928,000, is less than anticipated, and the fact that after remitting nearly three millions abroad, the Deposit line shows no decrease at all, was also unexpected. The addition to the Loan column is the result in good part, we suppose, of the increased disposition of some of the Banks to put out money at call. The Circulation, as usual on Rent or Quarter Day, runs up a few hundred thousand dollars. The new week opens on an easy market for money, and good financial and Cotton news from abroad. The letters from England in regard to the rates of discount quote even cheaper terms than the Circulars. The advices from a leading Bullion house in London to Messrs. BELMONT & Co. say that 60@90-day bills are done at 3 ₱ cent. per annum, and that the writers had taken a line of 30-day acceptances as low as 2½ ₱ cent. Other letters quote 3¼ ₱ cent. off 60-day bills, 2½ ₱ cent. on Government Stocks, and the tendency to still lower rates. The President of the Erie Company had been well received by the English bondholders, and his own and the letters of other parties on the subject are encouraging. Orders came out for the old Bonds of the Company, though mostly at limits founded upon our prices of the 5th January. The '71 Convertibles advanced to-day to 50@51 ₱ cent.; Sinking Funds to 62@63 ₱ cent., and Second Mortgages to 82@82½ ₱ cent. There was also an advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent. in Illinois Centrals, and a firm market at the close for Erie and Central shares, at 24½ for the former and 81½ for Central. The demand for nearly all the prominent Bonds, including States, was good, and prices firm at the close of the dealings. A further demand for Galena shares put them up to 82½ ₱ cent. Reading and Rock Island were dull. The former appears to be neglected in Philadelphia, and Rock Island continues to suffer from the want of harmony in and light from the inside management, as touching the late pamphlet of the Treasurer, Mr. FLAGG. The speculation in Cumberland continues sustained and 19½ ₱ cent. was the closing price. The advance in Harlem old shares was to 10½ ₱ cent. at the Board, and 10½ after the adjournment. The general market this afternoon leaves off firm, without yet feeling the full effect of the advices by the *Arabia*, the best feature of which, for this side, is the rise in Cotton and the gradual improvement of trade in Manchester, although it is not unlikely that our Stock Market will be stimulated more by the extraordinary turn in the Bullion supply and discount rates in London.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$220,085 05	Balance	$3,[illegible]
Payments	193,715 28		

The receipts include $63,000 from Customs, and [illegible] deposited in exchange for Treasury Notes.

The fall in the discount on 60-day bills in London, coming close by the [illegible], might have advanced their value here, but the rise in Cotton and the improvement in trade will induce a more confident supply of commercial exchange, and the effect to-day is rather to diminish in rates. The bankers generally hold for 109@109½, some few of them asking 110 ₱ cent.; while mercantile bills made on the spot, and transient bills, are to be had at 108½@109½ ₱ cent. Present signs indicate a light mail by the Boston steamer. Francs are 5.17½@5.13¾. In Domestic Exchanges all the near cities are again virtually at par. The Bank Note Currency of Pennsylvania, as far as it is redeemed in Philadelphia, is bankable with the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ ₱ cent. discount, the same as New-England and New-Jersey, and the country banks of this State. In Philadelphia since the resumption of Specie payments, capital is offered freely at low rates, but the credit to draw it, according to the *Ledger*, is generally inadequate, owing we suppose, to the late terrible effect upon the mercantile and manufacturing interest in that vicinity. Of the September and October crisis, the same paper remarks:

We understand that the long pending suit of the Bank of the United States against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in which was claimed about $136,000, has been compromised, settled and discharged from the docket. The settlement is considered highly advantageous to the Company, removing, as it does, a claim for a very large sum, by the comparatively small payment of about $30,000, at the same time dispelling a cloud which was regarded as threatening. The effect of this settlement will, no doubt, tend further to improve the credit of this Company, both the stocks and shares of which have been looking up for the last two or three months.

INTERIOR BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA—JANUARY.

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.
Harrisburg Bank	$300,000	$511,576	$107,112
Bank of Middletown	100,000	304,718	48,625
Farmers' Bank, Schuylkill Co.	100,000	242,924	67,463
Lancaster County Bank	387,975	448,347	109,761
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	436,950	708,585	87,480
Columbia Bank	322,100	443,772	121,686
Farmers' Bank, Easton	300,000	628,487	87,430
Mauch Chunk Bank	100,000	149,646	71,518
Union Bank, Reading	97,600	82,419	12,552
Kittaning Bank	28,410	22,540	10,175
Bank of Danville	200,000	280,350	22,680
Total—11 Banks	$2,469,585	$4,017,120	$736,794

BANKS.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to Banks.	Due by Banks.
Harrisburg Bank	$420,020	$107,136	$18,060	$128,416
Bank of Middletown	200,045	78,214	14,085	65,253
Farmers' Bk. Schuyl. Co.	171,060	34,580	873	28,396
Lancaster County Bank	165,795	115,479	26,083	22,515
Farmers' Bk., Lancaster	282,205	109,764	9,338	82,644
Columbia Bank	254,255	228,607	16,948	124,516
Farmers' Bank, Easton	311,300	60,563	7,957	98,280
Mauch Chunk Bank	61,800	38,420	11,880	14,286
Union Bank, Reading	3,365	33,644	1,836	4,386
Kittaning Bank	6,285	2,096	80	351
Bank of Danville	110,720	40,540	37	68,693
Total, 11 Banks	$2,177,150	$805,136	$87,819	$607,501

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 20, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£2,012,730	Decrease	£173,290
Other deposits	16,305,000	Decrease	738,083
Rest	3,068,614	Increase	35,190
Goverm't securities	9,191,000	Unchanged.	
Other securities	22,250,650	Decrease	1,509,063
Notes unemployed	8,199,450	Increase	656,775

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,022,025, being an increase of £350,395; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,435,815, showing an increase of £1,078,708, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£28,221,475
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	13,746,475	—28,221,475

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,068,614	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,012,730	
Other Deposits	16,305,000	
Seven-Day and other Bills	880,385	—40,331,425
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,191,000	
Other Securities	22,250,650	
Notes	8,199,450	
Gold and Silver Coin	689,340	—40,331,425

The monthly statement of the Massachusetts Banks, out of Boston, gives the following as the official footings for the two past months:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 30.
Capital	$32,632,060	$32,200,580
Loans and Discounts	61,534,673	61,321,731
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	3,731,232	4,174,909
Due to other Banks	396,065	267,209
Deposits	5,551,906	6,618,300
Circulation	9,369,773	9,960,823

The Bank of England.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

The balance sheet of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 20, to be published in the London *Gazette* to-night, will no doubt show that the stock of bullion now exceeds fourteen millions Sterling. This return would be laid before the Bank Court at its meeting yesterday. Nevertheless, it was decided not to make any alteration in the rate of discount, although in the city a reduction to 4 ₱ cent. was generally anticipated. The terms of the discount houses are now proportionably lower than were those of the Bank in the recent cases when the latter felt compelled to assimilate its rates to the open market. First-class bills are taken at 3¼ ₱ cent., while the minimum rate of the Bank continues at 5 ₱ cent. This pause in the Bank's downward movement of the rate of interest must therefore be founded on some other circumstance less apparent than the state of the bullion account on the amount of notes in reserve, both of which items are in a highly satisfactory state.

It is surmised, and not without some grounds, that the Bank desires to see another item of its balance sheet in a more favorable position, before fixing the rate of discount at 4 ₱ cent. This item is headed "Other Securities." It comprises mercantile bills discounted by the Bank and held by it until they become due. At the commencement of September, before the monetary pressure was foreseen in England, this item amounted to £18,259,000, and as a proof of the liberality with which the Bank acted during the crisis, it is sufficient to state that on the 1st of December the sum had increased to £31,191,386. This large amount of responsibility the Bank no doubt wishes to see reduced. The 4th of each month is the day when the greatest amount of bills come to maturity. In the week comprising the 4th of December the diminution effected exceeded one million sterling, and in that comprising the 4th of January the decrease was above one million and a half. In the following week it was still larger—£1,811,494; and what further reduction was effected in the week ending Jan. 20 cannot be ascertained in time for post. The sum will probably now be about £23,000,000, which, although £8,000,000 less than in December, is still nearly £5,000,000 above the amount in the early part of September. It might be supposed that the more pecuniary facilities the Bank afforded, the greater would be the probability of outstanding liabilities being duly honored; but there may also be a disposition on the part of the Bank to test the resources of the open market, and measure the extent to which confidence has revived. If the above be not the real motives of the policy which yesterday prevented a reduction in the rate of discount, they are more recondite than is supposed.

The natural consequence of the abundance and accumulation of capital has been up to this time most strongly felt in the Stock Exchange Markets. There can be no dispute as to this abundance, when the prices of the present day are quoted against the lowest which prevailed during the monetary pressure; and the following table will present the struggle for the probable employment of capital in a very striking light:

	Lowest Prices.	Present Prices.
Consols	86⅝	95⅞
Exchequer Bills	97	126
Caledonian Railway	60½	91½
Eastern Counties Railway	45½	60⅝
Great Northern Railway	90	104
Great Western Railway	45½	63
London and N. Western Railway	82½	101
Midland Railway	73½	96½
South Eastern Railway	50	70½

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Since our last advices of the 2d inst., the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore have resumed specie payments. This has taken place without producing any sensation, having been brought about imperceptibly. The banks in the United States that are now [illegible] are those of the State of New-York, [illegible] Pennsylvania, New-[illegible], Delaware, Maryland and Louisiana. We [illegible] with pleasure this week the resumption of several important houses at New-York, and in the neighboring seaboard cities, that were unable to resist the financial hurricane of the Autumn. In the money market, no change has taken place. The Stock Exchange continues active, but in a less degree than last week. The downward tendency in State Stocks and in several railroad shares, noticed at the close last week, has made some progress, whilst some few of the latter, chiefly New-York Central, Erie and Panama, have again advanced. The news from Liverpool to the 23th January, received to-day, has rather improved the tone of the market. State Stocks—The most active have been: Missouri 6s, at a decline of 1; Tennessee 6s, of ½; Virginia 6s, of ½; Indiana 5s rose ½; New-York, Ohio and North Carolina 6s remain steady. City Bonds—A better demand is gradually springing up for those Bonds which have a solid basis; such, however, are only offered in limited amounts. We notice sales of small importance of Milwaukee 7s (issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad) at a decided rise. It has been almost impossible for some time past to quote in a category the bonds of this City issued to railroads, on account of the value attaching to the guarantee of each Company indorsing them, some paying and others not. Some Chicago 6s, Water Loan, and Brooklyn 6s have been done at from 3½ ₱ cent. advance; some Detroit 7s, (Municipal, not Water Loan,) at 90; also some Burlington, (Iowa,) 8 ₱ cent., and Davenport, (Iowa,) 10 ₱ cent., which we do not quote, at prices yielding an interest of from 10@12 ₱ cent. Railroad Bonds—There has been less activity than last week. The principal transactions have been in Illinois Central and in New-York Central, at ½ decline, in Reading 6s of 1860, and in Michigan Central, 1st mortgage, without marked change. Erie 7s, of 1875, have risen 10½ ₱ cent., the 1st mortgage, 2, the 2d mortgage, 2, and the 3d mortgage, 4½ ₱ cent. At private sale some Little Miamis and Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgage have been done at steady prices. Railroad Shares have been fairly active; among the most dealt in are the following, which have risen: Erie, 1¼; New-York Central, ½; (it is quoted ex-dividend;) Panama, 4½; and the following, which have declined: Reading, 2; Chicago and Rock Island, ½; and Cleveland and Toledo, 1½ ₱ cent. The shares of the Pacific Steamship Company have fallen 6@7 ₱ cent., under large sales, in view, no doubt, of a new competition by way of Nicaragua. Money continues easy, from 5@7. Discounts out of bank, from 6@12, according to class and length.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Since our advices of the 2d inst., the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, also those of the interior of Pennsylvania, have resumed specie payments. The Stock Market continues active, but has been subject to more frequent fluctuations. State Stocks have declined. Railroad Bonds have advanced, and shares have been irregular, some closing above, others below, our previous quotations. At private sale there has been more activity, with an upward tendency, particularly in City Stocks. Money continues to grow easier, first-class paper being rated at 7@8 ₱ cent.; loans strictly on call at 5@6, and in some cases at 4 ₱ cent. Our last advices from Liverpool are per *Arabia*, with dates to the 23d ult. State Stocks irregular—most of them lower—with active sales in Missouris exceeding $600,000. Virginia ½ ₱ cent. lower; Missouris, 1½; Tennessee, 1½; California, 1; the rest without change, except Indiana 5s, which have risen ½, and New-York State Stocks, which have advanced from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. City and County Bonds have been liberally dealt in at 1 ₱ cent. advance. Cincinnati Water Loan and Albany Water Loan are in demand, without sellers; Brooklyn 6s at 98, which is 3 ₱ cent. rise over last week's quotations. Some San Francisco 6s were taken at 7½ ₱ cent. advance. County Bonds remain inactive. Railroad Bonds have advanced, the Erie issues especially, with a fair amount of activity; Erie, 1st Mortgages, 1½ ₱ cent. higher; do. 2d Mortgages, 1; do., 3d Mortgages, 4½; do., 1875, 10½; do., 1871, 5; Illinois Central Construction steady at 85; Freeland Bonds at 80; New-York Central 7s, 1864, ½ ₱ cent. lower, and the 6s, ½; Michigan Central 1st Mortgages have been sold at 97½@98@99½; Reading, 1860, sales at 71@70½; La Crosse Land Grand Bonds at 41@38@40½. Railroad Shares have fluctuated through the week, with less activity than for the previous week. We notice a rise in Erie of 1½ ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 1½; Panama, 5; Michigan Southern, ⅞; do., Preferred, 1; Illinois Central, ½; Galena and Chicago, 3; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the last sales of which were made at 61, has risen to 68, a rise of 7 ₱ cent.; Reading has declined 1; Michigan Central, 2½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1; Chicago and Rock Island, ¼; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ½. Exchanges—No change in rates; business moderate; London, 109½@110; Paris, 5.15@5.12½.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

[illegible] OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 6.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't of Circulation.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$7,465,069	$1,678,022	$198,188	$5,097,085
Artisans' Bank	739,000	105,297	98,442	346,553
Atlantic Bank	460,516	80,398	99,190	218,215
Bk. of America	4,395,948	2,890,330	80,039	3,409,006
Bk. of Commerce	10,971,779	2,739,661	1,978	6,979,372
Bk. of Commw'th	815,089	127,677	96,479	228,300
Bk. of New-York	3,267,510	1,100,000	223,209	3,706,004
Bk. of N. America	1,567,740	458,806	93,424	1,462,821
Bk. of Republic	3,568,870	879,028	170,616	3,230,136
Bk. St. New-York	2,428,981	1,483,908	300,000	3,543,929
Broadway Bank	1,903,374	466,631	225,903	1,582,182
Bull's Head Bank	306,126	31,451	75,480	189,942
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,319,947	221,904	172,047	960,376
Chatham Bank	444,537	109,234	102,000	241,811
Chemical Bank	1,690,446	817,450	285,441	2,012,636
Citizens' Bank	509,392	142,632	163,149	473,920
City Bank	1,677,327	665,178	16,046	1,060,374
Continental Bank	2,783,338	677,621	104,946	2,121,946
Corn Exch. Bank	1,330,469	439,361	121,708	1,261,565
Fulton Bank	1,470,440	381,959	109,200	1,209,406
Greenwich Bank	545,167	114,382	115,744	452,436
Grocers' Bank	276,260	9,600	7,478	88,017
Hanover Bank	1,323,707	243,781	79,787	749,645
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,117,967	293,549	163,740	1,179,401
Irving Bank	682,553	190,014	91,280	548,066
Leather Man. Bk.	1,709,947	818,064	206,431	1,417,166
Manhattan Co.	4,037,087	1,373,684	550,450	3,387,985
Marine Bank	751,619	130,677	96,351	518,300
Market Bank	1,459,662	272,178	170,288	1,020,612
Mechanics' Bank	3,372,939	1,088,059	278,407	3,219,110
Mech. B'g Ass'n.	462,910	92,337	15,346	78,131
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	665,312	103,482	100,338	437,343
Mercantile Bank	1,971,488	473,444	31,410	1,663,173
Merchants' Bank	3,736,740	2,867,747	207,133	5,062,367
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,373,816	456,700	115,303	1,338,144
Metropolitan Bk.	6,201,282	1,064,592	211,592	4,679,556
Nassau Bank	1,354,490	237,129	92,398	919,400
National Bank	2,218,141	351,189	113,736	1,318,516
N. Y. County Bk.	297,999	28,126	80,284	196,476
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	300,629	68,012	51,992	113,098
N. Y. Exch. Bank	254,365	34,730	97,504	209,061
Ocean Bank	1,261,797	344,030	72,920	900,079
Oriental Bank	455,277	113,306	98,315	280,897
Pacific Bank	891,668	199,024	136,883	725,681
Park Bank	2,806,883	665,468	171,496	1,987,716
People's Bank	462,045	136,827	88,293	368,801
Phenix Bank	2,488,464	1,110,873	83,445	2,500,336
St. Nicholas Bank	909,210	215,360	97,061	606,380
Seventh Ward Bk.	982,807	273,904	143,374	658,974
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,515,107	1,130,973	112,972	3,706,136
Tradesmen's Bank	1,070,316	246,977	254,089	667,734
Union Bank	2,336,349	660,124	198,990	2,346,651

Loans	$103,603,932	Circulation	$6,873,931
Specie	30,652,948	Deposits	86,000,498

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Jan. 30.		Jan. 30.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,336,300	Marine Bank	$741,185
Artisans' Bank	704,536	Market Bank	1,419,602
Atlantic Bank	468,952	Mechanics' Bank	3,099,467
Bk. of America	4,538,110	Mech. B'g Assoc'n.	449,724
Bk. of Commerce	10,990,919	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	656,069
Bk. of Commw'th	821,321	Mercantile Bank	1,973,097
Bk. of New-York	3,126,300	Merchants' Bank	3,619,427
Bk. of N. America	1,580,557	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,318,360
Bk. of Republic	3,553,901	Metropolitan Bank	6,046,985
Bk. St. New-York	3,494,784	Nassau Bank	1,182,339
Broadway Bank	1,888,449	National Bank	2,185,935
Bull's Head Bank	297,349	N. Y. County Bk.	277,916
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,254,700	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	390,781
Chatham Bank	437,979	N. Y. Exch. Bank	320,597
Chemical Bank	1,622,304	Ocean Bank	1,219,017
Citizens' Bank	487,060	Oriental Bank	448,409
City Bank	1,677,338	Pacific Bank	862,682
Continental Bank	2,682,542	Park Bank	2,803,384
Corn Exch. Bank	1,350,337	People's Bank	461,744
Fulton Bank	1,360,579	Phenix Bank	2,663,009
Greenwich Bank	521,867	St. Nicholas Bank	911,451
Hanover Bank	1,194,438	Seventh Ward Bk.	984,488
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,112,658	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,463,529
Irving Bank	680,630	Tradesmen's Bank	1,084,632
Leather Man. Bk.	1,707,180	Union Bank	2,321,788
Manhattan Co.	4,057,316		
Total			$102,180,989

Financial Crisis in Brazil.

Rio (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The monetary crisis has, of course, extended to this capital; and, although matters are not in a very bad position, they might have been in a much better one, but for the delay of the Medway, and the want of business men in the management of the National Bank. A few days before the arrival of the mail from England, either in anticipation of difficulties, or from a desire to turn them more to their own advantage rather than of the commercial body, the amateurs who preside over the destinies of the Bank of Brazil, announced that they would draw upon England on the approach of the departure of the mail. They were applied to to do so on Saturday last, by several commercial houses of the very highest standing, when they prevaricated—asked what terms the merchants had to propose, &c. The consequence was, that those who could possess themselves of gold have done so. All the treasury notes (which are by law cash) were soon drawn out, and their own notes presented for gold. There was, in fact, a run on the bank, and gold got up to 5 per cent. premium. Experience, they say, teaches all classes of persons, and the bank, at the last moment, in very bad temper, began to draw on England at 25½d. exchange—about 4 per cent. less than the rate of last month. But the miserable spirit of these [illegible]

[illegible]

The coffee market is completely paralyzed. I cannot quote, as there have not been any [illegible] worth mentioning [illegible] 4,000 bags [illegible] heavy stocks which are known to be in the hands of the growers [illegible] coffee, [illegible], of course, now [illegible] time, the end of the year [illegible] purchasers are not to be found [illegible] if the fall is a great one [illegible]. Some dealers could not [illegible] during the next three months [illegible].

The Prize Essay on Banking, Bank Architecture and Bank Furniture, &c. (for which J. W. GILBART, Esq., of the London and Westminster Bank, paid £100 Sterling,) is contained in the *Merchants' and Bankers' Register* for 1858, published at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, in this City. Also, the following articles:

I. A List of the Banks in every State and City of the Union, arranged alphabetically, [illegible] President and Cashier—Capital of each. II. A List of Private Bankers in Four Hundred [illegible] of the United States and Canada, [illegible] 1857. III. A List of the Banks in Canada and their Foreign Agents. IV. A List of Banks and Private Bankers in London, November, 1857. V. An [illegible] List of the Cashiers of the Banks in the United States. VI. The Usury Laws of the States, [illegible] ages allowed in each State on Bills of Exchange returned under Protest—The Law of [illegible]. VII. An Essay on Paper Money and Banking, by J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. VIII. A List of Private Bankers in Europe, Asia, South America and West Indies. IX. Premium Engraved Plans for Banking Houses. One volume octavo.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Monday.—First Board.—[illegible]

[illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.—United States 6s, '68, 112; [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. [illegible]
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 25 | Gov. Island 5 [illegible] | Hell Gate 6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Cleared.

Ships Ruahs, Burgess, [illegible]; Galena, Leavitt, [illegible]; Charles and Jane, Bowker, [illegible]; Adams, Chase, Liverpool, [illegible]; [illegible] Co. Dawn, Chase, Buenos Ayres [illegible]; Palladium, [illegible]; [illegible] Bishop, Philadelphia [illegible]; Brigs Clinton, Dowland, [illegible]; Caroline, Whitebury, Aspinwall, [illegible]; Schooners [illegible] & Tallman; [illegible] Tallman; Thos. Mix, Hall, St. Kitts, [illegible]; Empire, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, [illegible]; Hallock, Boston, [illegible]; Hudson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible], Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Perry, Norfolk, Mott Bedell; [illegible] Wilmington, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

Ship Comprounise, Childs, Liverpool Dec. 5, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Zerega & Co. Dec. 12, off Rockaway Island, saw ship Caravan, from Liverpool for New-York. Dec. 17, off Scilly, saw ship Admiral, from Havre for New-York. The C. has experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool Dec. 22, with coal and 7 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton. Has had strong westerly gales the whole passage.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Huntress.

Brig Crawford, (of Machias,) Small, Attakapas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to M. Jackson—vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Velma, (of Ellsworth,) Treworgy, Cienfuegos Jan. 22, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Godwin, Attakapas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Fleetwing, (3 masted,) Davis, St. Marks 10 ds., with cotton to order.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Ames, Norfolk 3 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Express, Atkins, Provincetown 5 ds., with fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. John Boston, Lingo, Savannah 4 ds., with lumber, cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, (of New-Haven,) Baker, St. Kitts 18 ds., with hides, sugar, &c., to Bishop Bros. of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Schr. E. J. Stockton, Ireland, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Hannah, Sherman, Newbern, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Spencer D., Hagan, North Carolina 4 ds., with grain to Williams & Beers.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Post, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. 7th inst., at 7 P. M., off Hog Island, exchanged signals with steamer Atalanta from New-York for Charleston.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 30 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans. Barks Sultana, Watson, Constantinople; Stampede, Lewis, St. Jago; Martha, Jenkins, Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Arr. barks Andes, Harrison, Matanzas; Bay State, Spencer, Baltimore; Brigs Active, (Br.,) [illegible]; Port-au-Prince; Pizarro, (of New-York,) [illegible], Mobile. Also arr. ship Martha, [illegible], New-Orleans. Bark Sea Duck, Peabody, Palermo. Below, brigs America and Abby Jones.

Memoranda.

The pilot-boat Christian Bergh, No. 18, for which some anxiety has been felt, having been out some twenty days, was at Norfolk on the 3d inst., having arrived there some four days previous—all well on board.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—The New-York packet-ship Constantine, Capt. Macomber, put into Queenstown, in distress. The Am. barkentine Nassau was ashore near Portrush, 16th ult., leaking, and rudder gone; expected to be got off with steam. The ship Euritan, of Boston, from the Clyde, for Havana, was ashore 19th inst. at Lochmaddy, full of water—crew and stores landed. The ship H. B. [illegible] Midway is in the Downs, damaged and leaking. The packet-ship De Witt Clinton, of New-York, has lost part of [illegible], back to this port, after having been nearly a month at sea. On the 20th inst. a survey was held on her, recommending docking and discharging cargo; her bowsprit, jib boom and all sails gone, head gear gone close by the knight-head, head rails and all attached gone, foretopmast gone about six feet from the cap, with topsail, topgallant-sail and royal yards, together with all sails and rigging attached, broken, damaged, foreyard and fore-rigging attached. Broken mainmast and mainmast gone, with all spars, sails and gear, stern-boat and lifeboats damaged, chain-plates, guard rails, dead-lights and cabin windows broken, and many sails lost. The captain reports the wrecked spars to have been a long time under the ship's bottom. She is leaking, and it is feared that she has damaged much of her cargo.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting for February will be held THIS EVENING, the 9th, at 7½ o'clock, at the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street. An Essay will be read by J. T. CONKLING, M. D. Subject—*Right versus Wrong.*

HENRY H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Committee.